The Earl of Ilchester.

THE

NOBLE AUTHORS

OF

ENGLAND.

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A

CATALOGUE

OF THE

ROYAL

AND

NOBLE AUTHORS

OF

ENGLAND,

With LISTS of their WORKS.

Dove, diavolo! Meſſer Ludovico, avete pigliato tante coglionerie?

CARD. D'ESTE, to ARIOSTO.

VOL. II.

PRINTED AT STRAWBERRY-HILL.

M DCC LVIII.

NOBLE AUTHORS.

GEORGE MONKE,

DUKE of ALBEMARLE.

THIS memorable Man who raiſed himſelf by his perſonal merit within reach of a crown, which He had the prudence or the virtue to wave, whoſe being able to place it on the head of the Heir is imputed to aſtoniſhing art or ſecrecy, when in reality He only furniſhed a hand to the heart of a nation; and who after the greateſt ſervices that a ſubject could perform, either wanted the ſenſe, or had the ſenſe to diſtinguiſh himſelf no farther; [for perhaps he was ſingularly fortunate in always embracing the moment of propriety] This Man was an author; a

light in which He is by no means known, and yet in which He did not want merit. After his death was publiſhed by authority a treatiſe in his own profeſſion, which He compoſed while a priſoner in the tower: It is called

"Obſervations upon military and political "affairs, written by the moſt honourable George "Duke of Albemarle, *&c.*" A ſmall folio, Lond. 1671. Beſides a dedication to Charles the Second, ſigned John Heath, the Editor; it contains thirty chapters of martial rules interſperſed with political obſervations, and is in reality a kind of military grammar. Of the ſcience I am no judge: The remarks are ſhort, ſenſible and pointed. Armour was not yet in diſuſe: He tells *his young galants* †, "That men "wear not arms becauſe they are afraid of "danger, but becauſe they would not fear it." I mention this to ſhow his manner. He gives an odd reaſon for the uſe of pikes, preferably to ſwords; "That if you arm your men with the "latter, half the ſwords amongſt the common "men will on the firſt march be broken with "cutting boughs ‡."

† *p.* 23. ‡ *p.* 27. We

We have beſides

"The Speech of General Monke in the "Houſe of Commons concerning the ſettling "the conduct of the armies of the three nations "for the ſafety thereof ‖."

"Speech and declaration of his Excellency "the Lord General Monke, delivered at White-"hall, February 21, 1659, to the Members of "Parliament at their meeting, before the re-ad-"miſſion of the formerly ſecluded Members §."

"Letter to Gervaſe Pigot †."

"Letters written by General Monke relating "to the Reſtoration ‡." Lond. 1714-15.

‖ *Vide Buckingham's works, vol.* 1. *p.* 344.
§ *Somers's tracts, third coll. vol.* 2. *p.* 155.
† *Peck's Deſid. curi. vol.* 1. *lib.* 6. *p.* 26.
‡ *Harl. Catal. vol.* 4. *p.* 585.

CHARLES STANLEY,

EARL of DERBY,

A Peer of whom extremely little is known. His Father loſt his head, and He his liberty for Charles the Second. The grateful King rewarded the Son with the Lord-Lieutenancies of two Counties. He has written a piece of controverſy, the title of which is,

"The Proteſtant religion is a ſure foundation "of a true Chriſtian and a good ſubject, a great "friend to human ſociety, and a grand promo- "ter of all virtues, both chriſtian and moral. "By Charles Earl of Derby, Lord of Man and "the Iſles." Lond. 1671, the ſecond edition; a very thin quarto.

This

This piece contains a dedication "To all "Supreme Powers, by what titles ſoever dig-"nified or diſtinguiſhed, *i. e.* to Emperors, "Kings, Sovereign Princes, Republics, *&c.*" An Epiſtle to the Reader; another longer on the ſecond edition; and the work itſelf, which is a Dialogue between Orthodox, a royaliſt, and Cacodæmon, one popiſhly affected. His Lordſhip is warm againſt the Church of Rome, their Caſuiſts, and the Jeſuits; and ſeems well read in the Fathers and in polemic divinity, from both which his ſtyle has adopted much acrimony. He died in 1672. His Father, as has been ſaid, was the brave James Earl of Derby; his Mother, the Heroine who defended Lathamhouſe, Grand-daughter of the Great Prince of Orange: A compound of Proteſtant Heroiſm that evaporated in controverſy.

JOHN

JOHN POWLETT,

MARQ.s of WINCHESTER,

GRANDSON of the Marquis mentioned above; an imitator of the Earl of Monmouth, whom I may call *the Tranſlator*; like the preceding Lord, a prodigious ſufferer for the royal cauſe, and not more bountifully rewarded. Indeed one does not know how to believe what our hiſtories record, that his houſe at Baſing, which He defended for two years together, and which the Parliamentarians burned in revenge, contained money, jewels and furniture, to the value of two hundred thouſand pounds. Of what was compoſed the bed valued at fourteen thouſand pounds? In every window the Marquis wrote with a diamond, *aimez Loyauté*. His epitaph was the compoſition of Dryden.

His

His Lordſhip tranſlated from French into Engliſh

"The gallery of heroic Women." Lond. 1652.

"Talon's holy hiſtory." Lond. 1653. qu°.

And other books, which, ſays Antony Wood, I have not yet ſeen *.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH,

DUKE of NEWCASTLE;

A Man extremely known from the courſe of life into which he was forced, and who would ſoon have been forgotten in the walk of fame which he choſe for himſelf. Yet as an author He is familiar to thoſe who ſcarce know any other author-------from his book of horſe-

* *vol.* 2. *p.* 525.

manſhip.

manſhip. Though *amorous in poetry and muſic*, as my Lord Clarendon ſays *, he was fitter to break Pegaſus for a manage, than to mount him on the ſteeps of Parnaſſus. Of all the riders of that ſteed perhaps there have not been a more fantaſtic couple than his Grace and his faithful Ducheſs, who was never off her pilion. One of the noble Hiſtorian's fineſt portraits is of this Duke: The Ducheſs has left another; more diffuſe indeed, but not leſs entertaining. It is equally amuſing to hear her ſometimes compare her Lord to Julius Cæſar, and oftner to acquaint you with ſuch anecdotes, as in what ſort of coach he went to Amſterdam. The touches on her own character are inimitable; She ſays †, "That it pleaſed God to command "his ſervant Nature to *indue* her with a poetical "and philoſophical genius even from her birth, "for She did write ſome books even in that kind "before She was twelve years of age." But though She had written philoſophy, it ſeems She had read none, for at near forty She informs us

* *vol.* 2. *p.* 507.

† *Dedication.*

that

that She applied to the reading of philoſophic authors-------" in order to learn the terms of "art ‡." But what gives one the beſt idea of her unbounded paſſion for ſcribling, was her ſeldom reviſing the copies of her works, *leſt it ſhould diſturb her following conceptions.* What a picture of fooliſh nobility was this ſtately poetic couple, retired to their own little domain, and intoxicating one another with circumſtantial flattery on what was of conſequence to no mortal but themſelves! In that repoſitory of curious portraits at Welbeck is a whole length of the Ducheſs in a theatric habit, which Tradition ſays She generally wore. Beſides Lord Clarendon's deſcription, and his own Ducheſs's life of this Nobleman, there is a full account of him in the Biographia Britannica ‖, where the ample encomiums would endure ſome abatement. He ſeems to have been a man in whoſe Character Ridicule would find more materials than Satire.

‡ *ibid.*

‖ *p.* 1214.

He publiſhed

" La methode nouvelle de dreſſer les chevaux ; " avec figures ; or the new method of manag- " ing horſes ; with cuts." Antwerp, 1658. fol. This was firſt written in Engliſh, and tranſlated into French by a Walloon.

" A new method and extraordinary invention " to dreſs horſes, and work them according to " nature by the ſubtlety of art." Lond. 1667. folio. This ſecond piece, as the Duke informs his reader, " is neither a tranſlation of the firſt, " nor an abſolute neceſſary addition to it; and " may be of uſe without the other, as the other " hath been hitherto, and ſtill is, without this. " But both together will queſtionleſs do beſt." A noble edition of this work has been printed of late years in this kingdom.

" The Exile, a Comedy §."

" The Country Captain, a Comedy;" written during his baniſhment, and printed at Ant-

§ *Vide Theatr. records, p.* 57.

werp,

werp, 1649: Afterwards preſented by his Majeſty's ſervants at Black-fryars, and very much commended by Mr. Leigh.

"Variety, a Comedy;" preſented by his Majeſty's ſervants at Black-fryars: Firſt printed in 1649, and generally bound with the Country Captain. It was alſo highly commended in a copy of verſes by Mr. Alexander Brome.

"The Humorous Lovers, a Comedy;" acted by his Royal Highneſs's ſervants. Lond. 1677. qu°. This was received with great applauſe, and eſteemed one of the beſt plays at that time.

"The triumphant Widow, or the medley of "Humours, a Comedy;" acted by his Royal Highneſs's ſervants. Lond. 1677. qu°. This piece pleaſed Mr. Shadwell ſo much, that He tranſcribed part of it into his Bury-fair, one of the moſt ſucceſsful plays of that Laureate. His Biographer ſays, "That his Grace wrote in the "manner of Ben Johnſon, and is allowed by

" the beſt judges not to have been inferior to his " maſter." I cannot think theſe panegyrics very advantageous: What compoſitions, that imitated Johnſon's pedantry, and mixed well with Shadwell's poverty! Johnſon, Shadwell, and Sir William Davenant, were all patronized by the Duke.

His poems are ſcattered among thoſe of his Dutcheſs, in whoſe plays too he wrote many ſcenes.

One does not know whether to admire the philoſophy or ſmile at the triflingneſs of this and the laſt-mentioned Peer, who after ſacrificing ſuch fortunes ‖ for their maſter, and during ſuch calamities of their country, could accomodate their minds to the utmoſt idleneſſes of litterature.

‖ *It is computed by the Ducheſs of Newcaſtle, that the loſs ſuſtained by the Duke from the civil wars, rather ſurpaſſed than fell ſhort of* £.733,579. *Vide the life.*

EDWARD

EDWARD HYDE,

EARL of CLARENDON,

FOR his comprehenſive knowledge of Mankind ſtyled *, *The Chancellor* of *human Nature*. His character at this diſtance of time may, ought to be impartially conſidered. His deſigning or blinded cotemporaries heaped the moſt unjuſt abuſe upon him: The ſubſequent age, when the partizans of prerogative were at leaſt the loudeſt, if not the moſt numerous, ſmit with a work that deified their Martyr, have been unbounded in their encomiums. We ſhall ſteer a middle courſe, and ſeperate his great virtues, which have *not* been the foundation of his fame, from his faults as an Hiſtorian, the real ſources of it.

* *Vide critical and philoſophical Inquiry into the cauſes of prodigies and miracles as related by hiſtorians, quoted in Gen. Dict.* vol. 6. p. 341.

Of

Of all modern virtues Patriotiſm has ſtood the Teſt the worſt. The great Strafford with the eloquence of Tully and the heroiſm of Epaminondas, had none of the ſteadineſs of the latter. Hampden, leſs ſtained, cannot but be ſuſpected of covering ambitious thoughts with the mantle of popular virtue.-----In the partition of employments on a treaty with the King, his *contenting* himſelf with aſking the poſt of Governor to the Prince ſeems to me to have had at leaſt as deep a tincture of ſelf-intereſtedneſs, as my Lord Strafford had, who ſtrode at once from Demagogue to Prime-miniſter. Sir Edward Hyde, who oppoſed an arbitrary court, and embraced the party of an afflicted one, muſt be allowed to have acted conſcientiouſly. A better proof was his behaviour on the Reſtoration, when the torrent of an infatuated Nation entreated the King and his Miniſter to be abſolute. Had Clarendon ſought nothing but power, his power had never ceaſed. A corrupted court and a blinded populace were leſs the cauſes of the Chancellor's fall, than an ungrateful King, who could not pardon his Lordſhip's having refuſed to accept for him the ſlavery of his country.

In

In this light my Lord Clarendon was more *the Chancellor* of *human Nature*, than from his knowledge of it. Like Juſtice itſelf he held the balance between the neceſſary power of the ſupreme Magiſtrate and the intereſts of the People. This never-dying obligation his co-temporaries were taught to overlook and to clamour againſt, till they removed the only Man, who, if He could, would have corrected his Maſter's evil government. One reads with indignation that buffooneries too low and inſipid for Bartholemew-fair were practiced in a court called *polite*, to make a ſilly man of wit laugh himſelf into diſgracing the only honeſt Miniſter he had. Buckingham, Shafteſbury, Lauderdale, Arlington, and ſuch abominable Men were the exchange which the Nation made for my Lord Clarendon! It ſhould not be forgot that Sir Edward Seymour carried up the charge againſt him, and that the Earl of Briſtol had before attempted his ruin, by accuſing him of being at once an enemy and a friend to the Papiſts. His Son-in-law † did not think him

† *The Duke of York.*

the

the latter, or he would have interpoſed more warmly in his behalf.

Theſe I have mentioned, and almoſt every virtue of a Miniſter make his Character venerable. As an Hiſtorian He ſeems more exceptionable. His majeſty and eloquence, his power of painting characters, his knowledge of his ſubject, rank him in the firſt claſs of Writers---- yet he has both great and little faults. Of the latter, his ſtories of ghoſts and omens are not to be defended by ſuppoſing He did not believe them himſelf: There can be no other reaſon for inſerting them, nor is there any medium between believing and laughing at them. Perhaps even his favorite character of Lord Falkland takes too conſiderable a ſhare in the hiſtory: One loves indeed the heart that believed till He made his friend the Hero of his Epic. His capital fault is, his whole work being a laboured juſtification of King Charles. No Man ever delivered ſo much truth with ſo little ſincerity. If He relates faults, ſome palliating epithet always ſlides in; and He has the art of breaking his darkeſt ſhades with gleams of light that take off

off all impreſſion of horrour.-----One may pronounce on my Lord Clarendon in his double capacity of Stateſman and Hiſtorian, that He acted for liberty, but wrote for prerogative.

There have been publiſhed of his Lordſhip's writing

"Many Letters to promote the Reſtoration ‖."

"Several Speeches in Parliament during his "Chancellorſhip, from the Reſtoration to "1667;" at leaſt ten of them.

"A full anſwer to an infamous and traiterous "pamphlet, intituled, a Declaration of the "Commons of England in Parliament aſſembled, "expreſſing the grounds and reaſons of paſſing "their late reſolutions touching no farther ad-"dreſs or application to be made to the King." Lond. 1648. qu°.

‖ *Printed in vitâ Johannis Barwick. Vide Gen. Dict. vol.* 6. *p.* 336; *and Biogr. Britan. vol.* 4. *p.* 2332.

" The difference and disparity between the " estates and conditions of George Duke of " Buckingham and Robert Earl of Essex. " Printed in the Reliquiæ Wottonianæ." Lond. 1672. octavo. It is a kind of answer to Sir Henry Wotton's parallel of those two Favorites, and though written when Mr. Hyde was very young, is much preferable to the affected author it answers.

" Animadversions on a book called, Fanati- " cism fanatically imputed to the Catholic " Church by Dr. Stillingfleet, and the imputa- " tion refuted and retorted by J. C. By a per- " son of honour." Lond. 1674. octavo. Twice printed that year.

" A Letter to the Duke of York, and ano- " ther to his daughter the Duchess, on her em- " bracing the Roman Catholic religion."

" A brief view and survey of the dangerous " and pernicious errors to the Church and State, " in Mr. Hobbes's book intituled, Leviathan." Oxf.

Oxf. 1676. qu°. The Dedication to the King is dated at Moulins, May 10, 1673.

He made likewiſe alterations and additions to a book intituled,

"A collection of the orders heretofore uſed "in Chancery." Lond. 1661. octavo. His Lordſhip was aſſiſted in this work by Sir Harbottle Grimſtone, Maſter of the Rolls.

"Hiſtory of the Rebellion and civil wars in "Ireland," printed at London in folio, 1726.

"Hiſtory of the Rebellion." The firſt volume was printed at Oxford in folio, 1702; the ſecond in 1703; the third in 1704. It has been ſeveral times re-printed ſince in ſix volumes octavo. A French tranſlation was printed at the Hague in 1704 and 1709, twelves.

His Lordſhip left beſides in manuſcript a ſecond part of his Hiſtory; a performance long detained from, though eagerly deſired by, and

at laſt bequeathed to the Public by his Lordſhip's amiable Deſcendent and Heir of his Integrity, the late Lord Hyde and Cornbury. Yet this important Work has not yet ſeen the Light! ‡.

GEORGE DIGBY,

EARL of BRISTOL;

A Singular Perſon, whoſe life was one contradiction. He wrote againſt Popery and embraced it; He was a zealous oppoſer of the Court, and a ſacrifice for it: Was conſcientiouſly converted in the midſt of his proſecution of Lord Strafford, and was moſt unconſcientiouſly a Proſecutor of Lord Clarendon. With

‡ *It is not of conſequence enough to form a ſeperate article, and therefore I ſhall only mention here, that Henry Earl of Clarendon, eldeſt Son of the Chancellor, drew up an account of the monuments in the Cathedral at Wincheſter in* 1683, *which was continued, and was printed with the hiſtory of that Church by Roger Gale,* 1715.

great

great parts, He always hurt himſelf and his friends; with romantic bravery, He was always an unſucceſsful Commander. He ſpoke for the Teſt-act though a Roman Catholic, and addicted himſelf to Aſtrology on the birth-day of true Philoſophy.

We have of his writing

"Letters between the Lord George Digby, "and Sir Kenelm Digby, Knight, concerning "Religion." Lond. 1651. This was a controverſy on Popery, in which Lord Digby ſhews that the Roman Catholic religion has no foundation on tradition, or on the authority of the Fathers, *&c.* Sir Kenelm was not only a Papiſt, but an Occult Philoſopher: If Lord Digby had happened to laugh at that nonſenſe too, He would probably have died in ſearch of the Grand Elixir.

"Several Speeches *."

"Several Letters †."

* *A. Wood, vol.* 2. *p.* 579.

† *ibid.*

"A letter

" A Letter to Charles the Second, on being " baniſhed from his preſence ‡."

" Elvira, or the worſt not always true; a " Comedy." For this He was brought into Sir John Suckling's Seſſion of Poets.

" Excepta è diverſis operibus Patrum Lati- " norum. MS. ‖"

" The three firſt books of Caſſandra;" tranſ- lated from the French, 8vo.

He is ſaid to be author of

" A true and impartial relation of the battle " between his Majeſty's army and that of the " Rebels near Aileſbury, Bucks, September 20, " 1643."

And I find under his name, though probably not of his writing, the following piece,

" Lord Digby's arcana aulica, or Walſing- " ham's manual of prudential maxims for the " Stateſman and the Courtier, 1655 §."

‡ *Collection of letters, vol.* 2. *p.* 51.
‖ *Wood, ib.*
§ *Harl. Catal. vol.* 2. *p.* 755.

DENZIL LORD *HOLLES:*

A Character very unlike the Earl of Briſtol's; the one embraced a party with levity, and purſued it with paſſion; the other took his part on reflection, and yet could wave it, though his paſſions were concerned. The Courage of Digby blazed by choice; that of Holles * burned by neceſſity. Through their life, the former acted from the impulſe of great parts; the latter of common ſenſe; and in both the event was what in thoſe caſes it generally is, Digby was unfortunate and admired; Holles was ſucceſsful and un-renowned.

* *A remarkable inſtance of his Spirit was his challenging General Ireton, who pleading "That "his Conſcience would not permit him to fight a "duel," Holles, pulled him by the Noſe, telling him, "That if his Conſcience would not let him "give redreſs, it ought to prevent him from offer-"ing Injuries."*

On

On a ſtrict diſquiſition into the conduct of the latter, He ſeems to have been a Patriot both by principle and behaviour, and to have thoroughly underſtood the ſtate of his country, and it's relations with Europe, it's dangers from royal power, from uſurpation, from anarchy, from popery, from the increaſe of the French empire: On every criſis I have mentioned He acted an honeſt and uniform part. He early oppoſed the enormous exertion of the Prerogative by Charles the Firſt and his Miniſters, carrying up the impeachment againſt Laud, ſuffering a ſevere impriſonment for his free ſpirit, and being marked by the King in that wild attempt of accuſing the five Members. Yet He ſeems to have been one of the firſt alarmed at the deſigns of thoſe who propoſed to chaſtiſe as well as to correct; and who meaned to retain the power as well as the office of puniſhment. At the Treaty at Oxford where He was one of the Commiſſioners from the Parliament, He ventured, in hopes of healing the diſtractions, to adviſe the King what to anſwer, an employment that claſhed a little with his truſt, and in which his ſagacity did not ſhine,

ſhine, for though the King followed his advice, it had no effect. However, the intention ſeemed upright; and his ſo eaſily forgetting the perſonal injuries He had received, reflects great honour on his memory. He refuſed to act in the proſecution of Lord Strafford, who was his Brother-in-law, and againſt the Biſhops; yet He was eſteemed the Head of the Preſbyterian party; and in the iſle of Wight adviſed his Majeſty to give up Epiſcopacy. The defects of his character ſeem to have been, that his principles were † ariſtocratic, [demonſtrated by all experience to be the moſt tyrannous ſpecies of government, and never imbibed but by proud and ſelf-intereſted men] that his oppoſition to the Army was too much founded on a perſonal enmity to Cromwell; and that He ſat on the

† *It has been objected to me, that Lord Holles's writings ſeem to argue for Democracy; but it is certain that the tenor of his conduct and of his memoires was to oppoſe and revile the low-born and popular Leaders, as ſoon as they had deprived his Lordſhip and his Aſſociates of their aſcendant in the Common-wealth. It is in vain for a man to pretend to democratic principles, who prefers Monarchy to the conſtant, natural and neceſſary conſequences of a Democracy.*

trials of the Regicides, who at worſt but chaſtized the faults which his Lordſhip had pointed out. Lord Holles acted zealouſly for the Reſtoration, and while the dawn of the King's reign was unclouded, accepted employments and embaſſies from the Crown, conſiſtent with his honour and duty to his Country. As ſoon as the Catholic rudder was uncovered, He again reverted to patriot oppoſition. When Sir William Temple's Privy-council was eſtabliſhed, Lord Holles, though eighty-two, yet never thinking himſelf paſt ſerving his country, accepted a place in it; but died ſoon after.

While He was an Exile in France, he wrote

" Memoirs of Denzil Lord Holles, Baron " of Iſfield in Suſſex, from the year 1641 to " 1648." Publiſhed in 1699. They are little more than an apology for his own conduct, and a virulent ſatire on his Adverſaries. The extraordinary wording of the Dedication takes off all hopes of impartiality: It is addreſſed " To the " unparalleled couple, Mr. Oliver St. John, " his Majeſty's Sollicitor-general, and Mr. " Oliver Cromwell, the Parliament's Lieute-

" nant-

" nant-general, the two grand Deſigners of " the ruin of three Kingdoms." Much temper was not to be expected from an exile in a religious and civil war: From the extreme good ſenſe of his Lordſhip's ſpeeches and letters, one ſhould not have expected that weak attempt to blaſt Cromwell for a Coward. How a Judicatory in the *Temple of Fame* would laugh at ſuch Witneſſes ‡ as a Major-general Crawford, and a Colonel Dalbier! Cæſar and Cromwell are not amenable to a commiſſion of oyer and terminer.

There are publiſhed beſides

" Two Letters to the Earl of Strafford ‖;" publiſhed among the Strafford-papers.

" A Speech in behalf of Sir Randal Crew §," who had been Chief-juſtice of the King's-bench,

‡ *Two obſcure men whom Lord Holles quotes to prove inſtances of Cromwell's want of ſpirit.*

‖ *Vide that Collection, and Collins's hiſtorical account of the families of Cavendiſh, Holles,* &c. *p.* 100.

§ *Printed in the diurnal Occurrencies, p.* 261; *and in Collins, p.* 111.

but was removed for delivering his opinion againſt Loan-money.

" Another*," very good.

" Speech in Parliament, January 31, 1642, " upon the poor Tradeſmen's petition†."

" Speech at the Lord's bar, January 15, 1642, " upon the impeachment of the Earls of Nor- " thampton, Devonſhire, Monmouth, &c‡."

" Speech in the Guildhall ‖."

" His Speech as Chairman of the Committee " on the Reſtoration §."

" A fine Letter to Monſieur Van Benning- " hen, [who had been Embaſſador in England

* *ibid.*

† *Catalogue of the Middle Temple library, p.* 492.

‡ *ib. p.* 491.

‖ *ib. p.* 493.

§ *Commons's Journal, vol.* 10. *p.* 49.

" from

" from Holland] to promote an union againſt " France *."

" A Letter from Paris to Sir William Morrice, " Secretary of State †."

" His Remains," being a ſecond letter to a friend concerning the Judicature of the Biſhops in Parliament, 1682‡.

" Grand Queſtion concerning the Judicature " of the Houſe of Peers ſtated ‖."

" A pamphlet," in vindication of ſome French gentlemen falſely accuſed of a robbery §.

* *Printed originally in quarto, and in Collins ubi ſupra, p.* 152.

† *ib. p.* 159.

‡ *Biogr. vol.* 4. *p.* 2651.

‖ *I have met with this title no where but in the Harl. Catal. vol.* 4. *p.* 771.

§ *Biogr. vol.* 4. *p.* 2649.

DUDLEY

DUDLEY LORD *NORTH*,

SON of the Lord before-mentioned, was made a Knight of the Bath in 1616, at the creation of Charles Prince of Wales, and ſat in many Parliaments, till ſecluded by the prevailing party in that which condemned the King. From that period Lord North lived privately in the country, and as the Biographer * of the Family informs us, towards the latter end of his life entertained himſelf with juſtice-buſineſs, books, and (as a very numerous iſſue required) œconomy, on which ſubject, beſides the enſuing pieces, he wrote

"A little Tract."

"Paſſages relating to the long Parliament," with an apologetic, or rather recantation-preface. He had it ſeems at firſt been active againſt the King.

* *Vide Roger North's life of Lord Keeper Guildford, in the preface.*

"Hiſtory

"History of the life of the Lord Edward "North, the first Baron of the Family." Addressed to his eldest Son. Written sensibly and in a very good style, yet in vain attempting to give a favorable impression of his Ancestor, who appears to have been a very time-serving person: Though Chancellor of the augmentation-office on the suppression of Convents, and though He had married his Son to the Duke of Northumberland's Daughter-in-law, he was immediately in favour with Queen Mary and made a Baron by Her!

"Essays †." Printed in 1682. The subjects are, "I. Light in the way to Paradise. II. Of "Truth. III. Of Goodness. IV. Of Eter-"nity. V. Of original Sin."

† *Collins's peerage, vol. 4. p. 260. last edit.*

JAMES

JAMES TOUCHET,

EARL of CASTLEHAVEN

AND

BARON AUDLEY.

IF this Lord, who led a very martial life, had not taken the pains to record his own actions, (which however He has done with great frankneſs and ingenuity) we ſhould know little of his ſtory, our hiſtorians ſcarce mentioning him; and even our writers of anecdotes as Burnet, or of tales and circumſtances as Roger North, not giving any account of a court-quarrel occaſioned by his Lordſhip's Memoirs. Antony Wood alone has preſerved this event, but has not made it intelligible. The Earl was a Catholic; far from a bigotted one, having ſtifly oppoſed the Pope's Nuntio in Ireland†,

† *Vide his Memoirs, p.* 121.

and

and treating the Monks with very little ceremony when He found them dabling in ſedition †. He himſelf had been a commander in the Iriſh rebellion for the confederate Catholics, but afterwards made all the amends He could to the King's cauſe, ſerving under the Marquiſſes of Ormond and Clanrickarde. A little before the ruin of the latter, Lord Caſtlehaven was diſpatched by Him to the young King at Paris, whoſe ſervice when he found deſperate, He engaged with the great Prince of Condè then in rebellion; attended that Hero in moſt of his celebrated actions; returned to England on the Reſtoration; entered into the Spaniſh ſervice in Flanders, was witneſs to the unſucceſsful dawn of King William's glory; and died in 1684. He wrote

"The Earl of Caſtlehaven's review, or his me-
"moirs of his engagement and carriage in the
"Iriſh wars." Enlarged and corrected with an appendix and poſtſcript. Lond. 1684. This I ſuppoſe was the ſecond edition. The Earl had

† *ib. p.* 142.

been much cenſured for his ſhare in the Iriſh rebellion and wrote theſe memoirs to explain his conduct rather than to excuſe it, for he freely confeſſes his faults, and imputes them to provocations from the government of that kingdom, to whoſe raſhneſs and cruelty conjointly with the votes and reſolutions of the Engliſh parliament, He aſcribes the maſſacre. There are no dates, little method, and leſs ſtyle in theſe memoirs; defects atoned in ſome meaſure by a martial honeſty. Soon after their publication the Earl of Angleſey, Lord privy-ſeal, wrote to aſk a copy. Lord Caſtlehaven ſent him one, but denying the work as his. Angleſey, who had been a Commiſſioner in Ireland for the Parliament, thinking himſelf affected by this narrative, publiſhed Caſtlehaven's letter, with obſervations and reflections very abuſive on the Duke of Ormond, which occaſioned, firſt a printed controverſy, and then a trial before the privy-council; the event of which was, that Angleſey's firſt letter was voted a ſcandalous libel, and himſelf removed from the cuſtody of the privy-ſeal; and that the Earl of Caſtlehaven's memoirs on which he was ſeveral times examined, and which He owned, were declared a ſcandalous

dalous libel on the government: A cenſure that ſeems very little founded: There is not a word that can authorize that ſentence from the council of Charles the Second, but the imputation on the Lords-juſtices of Charles the Firſt; for I ſuppoſe the privy-council did not pique themſelves on vindicating the honour of the Republican Parliament! Biſhop Morley wrote "a true "account of the whole proceedings betwixt "James Duke of Ormond, and Arthur Earl "of Angleſey‡." folio. More of this affair will be found in the article of Angleſey.

HENRY PIERPOINT, MARQ^s. of DORCHESTER,

APPEARED but little in the character of an author, though he ſeems to have had as great foundation for being ſo, as any on the liſt. He * ſtudied ten and twelve hours a

‡ *Wood, vol.* 2. *p.* 774.
* *Wood's Faſti, vol.* 2. *p.* 22.

day for many years; was admitted a Bencher of Gray's-Inn for his knowledge of the law, and Fellow of the College of Phyſicians for his proficience in medicine and anatomy.

He publiſhed

"A Speech, ſpoken in the Houſe of Lords "concerning the right of Biſhops to ſit in Par- "liament, May 21, 1641."

"Another, concerning the lawfulneſs and "conveniency of their intermedling in tempo- "ral affairs, May 24, 1641."

"Speech to the trained bands of Notting- "hamſhire at Newark, July 13, 1642."

"Letter to John Lord Roos, February 25, "1659." This Lord was Son-in-law to the Marquis, and was then proſecuting a divorce from his Wife for adultery. Wood ſays, that this Lord Roos, [afterwards Duke of Rutland] aſſiſted by Samuel Butler, returned a buffoon anſwer, to which the Marquis replied with another paper intituled

"The

"The reaſons why the Marquis of Dor-
"cheſter printed his letter, together with his
"anſwer to a printed paper called, a true and
"perfect copy of the Lord Roos his anſwer to
"the Marquis of Dorcheſter's letter.

Wood adds, "He, the ſaid Marquis, hath
"as it is probable other things extant, or at
"leaſt fit to be printed, which I have not yet
"ſeen."

JOHN WILMOT,

EARL of ROCHESTER;

A Man, whom the Muſes were fond to inſpire, and aſhamed to avow, and who practiced without the leaſt reſerve that ſecret which can make verſes more read for their defects than for their merits: The art is neither commendable nor difficult. Moraliſts proclaim loudly that there is no wit in indecency: It is very

very true: Indecency is far from conferring wit; but it does not deſtroy it neither. Lord Rocheſter's poems have much more obſcenity than wit, more wit than poetry, more poetry than politeneſs. One is amazed at hearing the age of Charles the Second called polite: Becauſe the Preſbyterians and Religioniſts had affected to call every thing by a Scripture-name, the new Court affected to call every thing by it's own name. That Court had no pretenſions to politeneſs but by it's reſemblance to another age, which called it's own groſsneſs polite, the age of Ariſtophanes. Would a Scythian have been civilized by the Athenian ſtage, or a Hottentot by the Drawing-room of Charles the Second? The characters and anecdotes being forgot, the ſtate-poems of that time are a heap of ſenſeleſs ribaldry, ſcarcely in rhime, and more ſeldom in metre. When Satyrs were brought to court, no wonder the Graces would not truſt themſelves there.

The writings of this *noble* and *beautiful Count*, as Antony Wood * calls him, [for his Lord-

* *Athen. Oxon, vol.* 2. *p.* 655.

ſhip's

ſhip's vices were among the fruits of the Reſtoration, and conſequently not unlovely in that Biographer's eyes] in the order they were publiſhed, at leaſt as they are ranged by that Author, were

"A Satire againſt Mankind," printed in one ſheet in folio, June 1679. It is more than an imitation of Boileau. One Griffith a Miniſter wrote againſt it. We are told that Andrew Marvel uſed to ſay, "That Rocheſter was the "only Man in England that had the true vein "of ſatire." A very wrong judgment: Indelicacy does not ſpoil flattery more than it does ſatire.

"On Nothing, a poem." Printed on one ſide of a ſheet of paper in two columns.

"Poems on ſeveral occaſions." Antwerp, [Lond] 1680. octavo. Among his poems are ſome by other hands, falſely imputed to him. "The ramble in St. James's park," was claimed by one Alexander Ratcliffe of Gray's-Inn. It ſeems his Lordſhip, when dying, had ordered all his immoral writings to be burned.------But the

the age was not without it's Curls to preſerve ſuch treaſures!

"A Letter on his death-bed to Dr. Burnet." Lond. 1680. one ſheet folio.

"Valentinian, a tragedy of John Fletcher, "as it is altered by the late Earl of Rocheſter," and acted at the Theatre-royal in Drury-lane. Lond. 1685. quarto. There is prefixed by an anonymous hand a large preface and encomium on the Author and his writings.

"Poems, &c. on ſeveral occaſions, with "Valentinian, a tragedy." Lond. 1691. octavo. To this edition are prefixed poems on the death of the Earl, &c.

Under the Earl's name are printed ſeveral pieces in "A collection of poems by ſeveral "hands, &c." Lond. 1693. octavo. As alſo

"A tranſlation from Horace, in Examen "poeticum; the third part of miſcellany "poems, &c. Lond. 1693 †.

† *page* 262. "A Song

"A Song in imitation of Sir John Eaton's "song ‡."

And in the "Annual miſcellany for the year "1694, being the fourth part of miſcellany "poems, *&c.*" Lond. octavo; are aſcribed to Lord Rocheſter, "A Lyric, imitated from Cor- "nelius Gallus; Apollo's grief for having killed "Hyacinth by accident, in imitation of Ovid; "and a Song."

"A Lampoon on the Lord Mulgrave," ſaid to be in Mr. Sheldon's library, MS.

"On the ſuppoſed Author of a late poem in "defence of Satire, with Rocheſter's anſwer." MS.

"The works of the Earls of Rocheſter, Roſ- "common, Dorſet, *&c.*" Two volumes in one, Lond. 1718; without any name of Printer ‖.

‡ *ib. p.* 424.

‖ *It was printed by Curl.*

"Fifty-four letters to Henry Saville and "others §."

"Seven more to his Wife and Son †."

ANTONY ASHLEY COOPER, EARL of SHAFTSBURY.

AS Lord Rocheſter was immerſed only in the vices of that reign, his was an innocent character compared to thoſe who were plunged in it's crimes. A great weight of the latter fell to the ſhare of the Lord in queſtion, who had canted tyranny under Cromwell, practiced it under Charles the Second, and who diſgraced the cauſe of liberty by being the buſieſt inſtrument for it, when every other party had rejected him. It was the weakeſt vanity in him to brag that Cromwell would have made him

§ *Vide Collection of letters, vol.* 2. *publiſhed by Dodſley*, 1755.

† *Whartoniana, vol.* 2. King:

King: The beſt He could hope for was not to be believed; if true, it only proved that Cromwell took him for a fool. That He ſhould have acted in the trials of the Regicides was but agreeable to his character--------or to his want of it! Let us haſten to his works: He was rather a copious writer for faction than an Author, for in no light can one imagine that He wiſhed to be remembered.

"A letter from Sir Antony Aſhley Cooper, "Thomas Scot, J. Berners, and J. Weaver, "Eſquires, delivered to the Lord Fleetwood, "owning their late actions in endeavouring to "ſecure the Tower of London, and expoſtulat-"ing his Lordſhip's defection from his engage-"ments unto the Parliament," printed in 1659, and mentioned in no catalogue of Lord Shaftſbury's works.

The fundamental conſtitutions of Carolina." London, ſeven ſheets folio; dated March 1, 1669 †.

† *For the following liſt of his works, vide Wood, vol. 2. p. 725.*

" A ſeaſonable Speech made by Sir A. Aſhley " Cooper in the Houſe of Commons 1659, " againſt the new Peers and power of the Houſe " of Lords ‡."

" Speech on Lord Treaſurer Clifford taking " his oath in the Exchequer, December, 5, " 1672.

" Several Speeches to both Houſes at the open- " ing of the Parliament, February 4, and 5, " 1672."

" Speech to Serjeant Edward Thurland in " the Exchequer-chamber, when he was made " one of the Barons of the Exchequer, January " 24, 1672." Re-printed in 1681; to ſhow the Author's mutability, it containing zealous arguments for the prerogative, and a moſt favor- able character of the Duke of York.

" Speech on the Lord Treaſurer Oſborn tak- " ing his oath in the Exchequer, June 26, 1673."

‡ *Buckingham's works, vol.* 1. *p.* 324.

" Speech

"Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, Octo-
"ber, 27, 1673."

"Speech in the Houſe of Lords, October
"20, 1675," upon the debate for appointing a day to hear Dr. T. Shirley's caſe.

"Speech in the Houſe of Lords, March 25,
"1679," upon occaſion of the Houſe reſolving itſelf into a grand Committee to conſider the State of England.

"Speech lately made by a noble Peer of the
"realm, Novemb. 1680." This was never ſpoken, and was by order of the Lords, burnt by the hands of the hangman. It flattered the Scots; and was anſwered anonymouſly in a pamphlet called, "A letter from Scotland,
"written occaſionally upon the Speech made
"by a noble Peer of this realm."

"Two ſeaſonable diſcourſes concerning this
"preſent Parliament," Oxon. [Lond.] 1675. quarto. The firſt diſcourſe is intituled, "The
"debate

" debate or argmuents for diſſolving this preſent " Parliament, and the calling frequent and new " Parliaments." The ſecond, " A letter from a " Parliament-Man to his Friend, concerning " the proceedings of the Houſe of Commons " this laſt Seſſion, begun October 13, 1675." Both were anſwered in a book called, " A Pac- " ket of Advices. Part I."

" A Letter from a Perſon of Quality to his " Friend in the Country, 1675." qu°. Publiſhed after the prorogation of Parliament in November that year. It was written againſt the Teſt; and was anſwered by Marchmont Needham in his " Packet of Advices to the Men of " Shaftſbury." *It is remarkable that this Needham had been retained by the Regicides to write againſt the Royal Family; and was now hired by the Court to write againſt one who had been almoſt as deeply engaged againſt the King.*

" His Caſe at the King's-bench on his con- " finement in the Tower." Lond. 1679.

" Expedient

" Expedient for ſettling the Nation, diſcourſ-
" ed with his Majeſty in the Houſe of Peers at
" Oxford, March 24, 1680." Lond. 1681; one ſheet quarto. The expedient was the ſettlement of the Crown on the Duke of Monmouth.

" No proteſtant Plot, or the preſent pretend-
" ed conſpiracy of Proteſtants againſt the King's
" government, diſcovered to be a conſpiracy of
" the Papiſts againſt the King and his proteſ-
" tant Subjects." Lond. 1681. Of this, Lord Shaftſbury was not the avowed but reputed Author. His ſervant, who carried it to the preſs, is ſaid to have been committed to priſon. Being partly anſwered in a pamphlet intituled, " A plea for ſucceſſion in oppoſition
" to popular excluſion," there was publiſhed

" The ſecond part of no Proteſtant plot," Lond. 1682.

" A third part," ſaid to be written by one Robert Ferguſon under the direction of Shaftsbury:

bury. All the three parts were a vindication of him. The laſt was anſwered under the title of "A letter to a friend, containing certain obſervations upon ſome paſſages in a late libel "intituled, a third part, &c."

"A modeſt account of the preſent poſture of "affairs in England, with a particular reference "to the Earl of Shaftſbury's caſe; and a vindication of him from two pretended letters of "a noble Peer." [Marquis of Halifax] This was not owned. but was imputed to the Earl by Sir Roger L'Eſtrange in his Obſervator, a gazette of the oppoſite faction.

"The Earl of Eſſex's ſpeech at the delivery "of the petition to the King, January 25, "1680." The petition was for a Parliament.

Wood imputes to Shaftſbury too

"A vindication of the Aſſociation;" but at the ſame time ſays, that the Earl's ſervant being ſeized as He was carrying it to the preſs, owned it to be Ferguſon's. The ſame Author mentions the Earl's publiſhing an apology in Holland, but does not give the title of it.

"Three

" Three letters * written during his imprison-
" ment in the Tower, to the King, to the Duke
" of York, and to a Lord, not named."

" The Character of the Honourable William
" Haſtings of Woodlands in Hampſhire, ſe-
" cond Son of Francis Earl of Huntingdon,"
printed originally in Peck's Deſiderata curioſa, and lately in the Conoiſſeur, vol. 3. It is a curious and well-drawn portrait of our ancient Engliſh gentry.

Wood ſays that among his Lordſhip's papers were found, but uncertain if written by Him,

" Some obſervations † concerning the regulat-
" ing elections for parliament."

One cannot but obſerve with concern what I have before remarked, that writing the life of a Man is too apt to inſtill partiality for the ſubject. The Hiſtory of Lord Shaftſbury in the

* *Printed in Collins's peerage; vide Shaftſbury.*
† *They are printed among Somers's tracts, vol.* 1.

Biographia is almoſt a panegyric; whereas a bon-mot of the Earl himſelf was his trueſt character: Charles the Second ſaid to Him one day, "Shaftſbury, I believe Thou art the "wickedeſt fellow in my dominions." He bowed, and replied, "Of a Subject, Sir, I "believe I am."‡.

HENEAGE FINCH,

EARL of NOTTINGHAM.

FEW families have produced ſo many conſiderable men as the Houſe of Finch has in late reigns: Men, who have owed their preferments to themſelves, not to favour. The Lord in queſtion roſe through the great ſteps of the Law, from Sollicitor to Attorney-general, to Lord Keeper, to Lord Chancellor, to an Earldom. Though employed in the moſt difficult part of the reign of Charles the Second,

‡ *North's examen.*

his

his character remained untainted. Antony Wood repreſents him as a great Temporizer. He certainly neither offended the Court nor the Patriots. Had he ſhown great partiality to the latter, there is no doubt but the King would have diſmiſſed Him, being by no means ſo dangerous a man as his predeceſſor Shaftſbury. That his complaiſance for the prerogative was not unbounded, was manifeſt by the King being obliged to ſet the ſeal himſelf to the Earl of Danby's pardon. The truth is, the Earl of Nottingham was neither violent nor timid. When He pronounced ſentence on the Lord Viſcount Stafford, he did not ſcruple to ſay, "Who can doubt now that London was burned "by the Papiſts?" Burnet calls this declaration indecent: If it was ſo to the unhappy Convict, it was certainly no flattery to the predominant faction at court. This ſpeech was reckoned the maſter-piece of his eloquence; and his eloquence was much celebrated. Burnet ſays * it was affected, laboured, and too conſtant on all occaſions; and that his Lordſhip lived to find it much deſpiſed. The Biſhop allows his probity; and in

* *vol.* 1. *p.* 365.

another place † ſpeaks of him with the greateſt encomiums. Dryden has drawn a beautiful character of him in his Abſalom and Achitophel under the name of Amri. Others ‡ have called him *the Engliſh Cicero, the Engliſh Roſcius.*

Pieces of his publiſhed are

" Several ſpeeches and diſcourſes on the trials " of the Regicides." He was then Sollicitor-general.

" Speeches to both Houſes of Parliament," while Lord Keeper and Lord Chancellor.

" Speech at pronouncing ſentence on William " Lord Viſcount Stafford, December 7, 1680." Printed with the trial.

" Speech againſt the bill of excluſion ‖."

† *Preface to the ſecond volume of his Hiſtory of the Reformation.*

‡ *Wood, vol.* 2. *p.* 719; *where ſee the following account of his works.*

‖ *Vide Buckingham's works, vol.* 2.

" Anſwers

" Anſwers by his Majeſty's command to ſeve-
" ral addreſſes preſented to his Majeſty at Hamp-
" ton-court, May 19, 1681." Lond. one ſheet folio.

" His arguments upon a decree in a cauſe in
" the Howard family; wherein the ſeveral ways
" and methods of limiting a truſt for a term of
" ten years are fully debated." Lond. 1685; nine ſheets folio.

His Lordſhip left in manuſcript

" Chancery Reports."

SIR *GEORGE BOOTH*,

LORD DELAMER,

RECORDED for his activity and zeal for the Reſtoration of Charles the Second, in whoſe behalf he ſeized Cheſter, but was defeated by Lambert and impriſoned in the Tower.

We

We have already remarked ſome inſtances of the ſcanty liberality with which that Prince rewarded ſome of the greateſt Sufferers in his and his Father's cauſe. With the ſame impartiality we muſt obſerve how unjuſtly the Author of the Peerage produces Sir George Booth as an inſtance of ill-paid ſervices. By ſome patents and letters quoted in the ſame place, it is plain that Sir George was a convert of the lateſt date; yet He had a recompence of ten thouſand pounds, * a liberty of recommending ſix Gentlemen to the honour of Knighthood, and two for the dignity of Baronet, and was himſelf created a Peer. If this was ſlight payment, three kingdoms would not have ſufficed to diſcharge the Monarch's and the Martyr's arrears.

His Lordſhip's writings were publiſhed under this title

"The works of Lord Delamer †, containing "his Lordſhip's ſpeeches in Parliament, with

* *It is honorable both to the King and Sir George, that £.* 20,000, *was deſigned for him, but he himſelf deſired the Houſe of Commons to confine the grant to £.* 10,000.

† *Harl. Catal. vol.* 1. *p.* 465. "diſ-

"discourses on the affairs of State." 1691. He is said ‡ to have left besides in manuscript, three books in quarto, containing collections from Scripture disposed methodically, "*for confirming* "*his* judgment in the doctrine of the Gospel, "or encouragement of his heart in the practice "of repentance, faith, *&c.*" To which are added some passages to justify the Church of England against Popish and Presbyterian objections.

As I have not been able to meet with this edition of Lord Delamer's works, I must hint to the Reader, that I am not quite certain whether the author I quote has not made a mistake, having perhaps confounded this Lord with his Son, of whom an account will be given in the course of this work.

‡ *Vide Memorials and Characters of eminent and worthy Persons*, 1741. *fol. p.* 427.

LORD

LORD KEEPER

GUILDFORD,

WAS younger Son of the Lord North before-mentioned. Burnet and Kennet have given no very favorable character of the Keeper: His relation Roger North has defended him in a very bulky work, which however does not contribute much to raiſe our ideas either of the Writer or his Subject *. If that performance and it's companion the Examen, had nothing elſe ridiculous in them, it would be ſufficient to blaſt their reputation, that they aim at de-

* *It is remarkable that two Peers of this race have ſuffered by apologies written for them by two of their own relations; but with this difference naturally attending the performances of a ſenſible man and a weak one: Dudley Lord North has ſhown himſelf an artful and elegant hiſtorian; Roger North, a miſerable Biographer.*

crying

crying that excellent Magiſtrate the Lord Cheif-juſtice Hale, and that Charles the Second, and that wretch the Duke of Lauderdale, the King's taking money from France and the ſeizure of the Charter of London, are ſome of the Men and ſome of the meaſures the Author defends!

This Lord Guildford wrote

"An alphabetical Index of verbs neuter," printed with Lilly's grammar: Compiled while he was at Bury-ſchool †.

"Argument in a caſe between Soams and "Bernadiſton ‡."

"His argument on a trial between Charles "Howard and the Duke of Norfolk;" printed with that caſe.

"The King's declaration on the Popiſh plot;" compoſed cheifly by his Lordſhip §."

† *Vide life, p.* 12.
‡ *ib. p.* 159.
§ *ib. p.* 259.

" A paper on the gravitation of fluids, con-
" fidered in the bladders of fifhes*."

" An anfwer to a paper of Sir Samuel More-
" land on his ftatic barometer." This was never printed †.

" A philofophical eſſay on Muſic;" printed by Martin, printer to the Royal Society, 1677.

" Lord Cheif-juſtice North's narrative to the
" Houſe of Commons, of what Bedloe had
" ſworn before him at Briſtol."

" A narrative of ſome paſſages in or relating
" to the long Parliament, by Sir Francis North,
" afterwards Lord Keeper of the great ſeal ‡."

" Many notes of caſes, fragments of tranſ-
" actions at court," and other papers publiſhed whole or in part, in various parts of his life by Roger North, and in the Examen.

* *Printed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, vol.* 2. *p.* 845.

† *Life, p.* 293.

‡ *Somers's tracts, vol.* 1.

JOHN

JOHN ROBARTES,

EARL of RADNOR,

"WAS a man of a moroſe and cynical "temper, juſt in his adminiſtration, "but vicious under the appearances of virtue: "Learned beyond any man of his quality, "but intractable, ſtiff and obſtinate, proud and "jealous." Theſe are Burnet's words *. Wood ſays †, He was a Colonel for the Parliament, that He fought deſperately at Edgehill, and afterwards at Newberry, where He was Field-marſhal, but grew to diſlike the violences of his party, and retired till the Reſtoration, when He was made Lord privy-ſeal, "but giving not "that content was expected, He was ſent into

* *vol.* 1. *p.* 98.

† *vol.* 2. *p.* 778.

"Ireland to be Lord-Lieutenant there; and "his government being diſliked, He was re-"called and made Lord Preſident." We are not told how He diſappointed the King's expectations; probably *not* by too great complaiſance; nor why his adminiſtration, which Burnet calls *juſt*, was diſliked. If it is true, that He was a good Governor, the preſumption will be, that his rule was not diſliked by thoſe to whom, but from whom He was ſent. However, not to judge too hardly of Charles the Second, we may not depend too much upon the Biſhop's account of the Earl's government, if the fruits of it were no better than thoſe of his great Learning; all that is recorded of his writing bearing this canting title

"A diſcourſe of the vanity of the creature, "grounded on Eccles. i, 2." Lond. 1673. octavo.

Wood ſays that He left one or two more treatiſes fitted for the preſs.

ARTHUR

ARTHUR ANNESLEY,

EARL of ANGLESEY,

WHILE a private young man was engaged on the ſide of Charles the Firſt, whoſe party he quitted early to embrace that of the Parliament: By them He was entruſted as Commiſſioner of Ulſter, where He performed good ſervice to the Proteſtant cauſe. Wood ſays he took both the Covenant and Engagement, but the latter is contradicted *. It is certain that he ſeems to have lain by during the reign of Cromwell, and that He was not truſted either by the Rump or the Army. When the ſecluded Members were reſtored, He returned to Parliament, and was choſen Preſident of the Council of State, in which capacity He was active for the Reſtoration, and was diſtinguiſhed amongſt

* *Vide his life in the Biograph. Brit.*

thoſe

thoſe who *coming in at the eleventh hour* received greater wages than Men who had loſt their all in defending the Vineyard. He was made a Baron, an Earl, Treaſurer of the Navy, Commiſſioner for re-ſettling Ireland, Lord privy-ſeal, and might, we are told†, have been Prime-Miniſter, if He had not declined it to avoid envy. As He declined no other power under no kind of government, this anecdote is ſuſpicious; and I ſhould much queſtion whether ever any man declined the Prime-miniſterſhip for *that* reaſon. Engaging in a controverſy with the Earl of Caſtlehaven, as has been mentioned; and that drawing on another with the Duke of Ormond, He was diſgraced; though the author of his life in the Biographia aſcribes the cauſe of his fall to a remonſtrance which He had preſented to the King, in which He took much liberty with his Majeſty, and greater with the religion of the Duke of York. This piece being reſented, though it was not thought proper, ſays the Biographer, to expreſs ſo much, the Duke of Ormond was perſuaded to exhibit a charge

† *Happy future ſtate of England, p.* 5.

againſt

againſt the Earl, which was made the pretence for removing him; but for this ſecret hiſtory no authority is quoted. The Duke's letter, taxing the Earl with breach of Friendſhip, is preſerved‡, is written with great ſpirit, and has this remarkable period; "I was not willing "to believe that book to be of your Lordſhip's "compoſing, and hoped ſome of the ſuborned "libellers of the age had endeavoured to imitate "your Lordſhip, and not you them." The Earl's anſwer, though inferior, does not want firmneſs. He paſſed the reſt of his time in retirement, and died juſt as ſome thought He would have been appointed Lord Chancellor to James the Second, in 1686. A ſuppoſition moſt improbable: I do not think ſo ill of this Lord as to believe He could ſupplant Jefferies, who was then in poſſeſſion of the Seals, and who, without derogation from the ſubſervience of any Judge that ever was, excelled in moulding the law to the purpoſes of a court.

Of this Lord we have three characters by very different hands. Antony Wood, the high-

‡ *Life ubi ſupra.*

church

church ſatiriſt, repreſents him as an artful time-ſerver; by principle a Calviniſt, by policy a favourer of the Papiſts. Biſhop Burnet, as ungentle on the other ſide, paints him as a tedious and ungraceful orator, as a grave, abandoned and corrupt man, whom no party would truſt. The benign author of the Biographia Britannica [a work, which notwithſtanding it's ſingular merit I cannot help calling Vindicatio Britannica, or a ‖ defence of every body] humanely applies his ſoftening pencil, is ſucceſsful in blotting out ſome § ſpots, and attempts to varniſh every one. Wood had ſeverely animadverted on the Earl's ſitting in Judgment on the Regicides: The Biographer extolls it as an act of the greateſt loyalty and honour: But under favour it not only appears a ſervile complaiſance, but glaring injuſtice. The Earl had gone moſt lengths with thoſe Men; in ſhort, had acted with them in open rebellion to his Sovereign: The putting to death

‖ *See particularly the lives of Dudley, aſſociate of Empſon; of the Duke of Northumberland; of Shaftſbury; and of Arlington.*

§ *As his not taking the engagement; and the accuſation of corruption.*

that

that Sovereign could by no means be the guilty part of their oppoſition. If a King deſerves to be oppoſed by force of arms, He deſerves death: If He reduces his ſubjects to that extremity, the blood ſpilt in the quarrel lies on him------the executing him afterwards is a meer formality.

That his Lordſhip ſailed with the times, remains notorious: Thoſe principles muſt be of an * accomodating temper, which could ſuffer the ſame Man to be Preſident of a republican council of State, and recommend him for Chancellor to an arbitary and popiſh King. Once when the Earl of Eſſex charged him in the Houſe of Lords with being prayed for by the Papiſts; Angleſey ſaid, "He believed it "was not ſo; but if Jews in their Synagogues, "or Turks in their Moſques would pray for "him unaſked, He ſhould be glad to be the "better for their devotion." Had He really been nominated to the Chancellorſhip by James the Second, probably he would have pleaded,

* *He was twice Commiſſioner for ſettling Ireland, once under the Parliament, the other time under Charles the Second.*

That it was not of his ſeeking, but owing to the prayers of the Catholics, and he was glad to be the better for them.

In anſwer to the Biſhop's accuſation of no party truſting him, the Biographer pleads that his Lordſhip enjoyed for two and twenty years the confidence of Charles the Second. The fact † does not appear to be true; and were it true, would be no juſtification: It is well known what qualifications could recommend a man to the confidence of Charles. When Lord Clarendon loſt it in ſeven years by his merit, it were ignominy to have preſerved it two and twenty.

This Earl of Angleſey wrote

"A Letter to William Lenthall, Speaker "to the Rump, from Mr. Anneſley, expoſtu- "lating with him on account of his being ex-

† *The office of Lord Privy-ſeal is no place of confidence, nor is it any where ſaid that the Earl had any particular ſhare of the King's favour.*

"cluded

" cluded the Houſe for not taking the engage-
" ment;" printed in a pamphlet called " Eng-
" land's confuſion §."

" The Truth unveiled, in behalf of the
" Church of England‡, &c." Being a vindi-
cation of Mr. John Standiſh's ſermon before the King, 1676. This being an anſwer to Mr. Robert Grove's vindication of the conforming Clergy from the unjuſt aſperſion of hereſy, was replied to by Grove; and by a letter to the author of the vindication of Mr. Standiſh's ſermon. With *Truth unveiled* was publiſhed a piece on Tranſubſtantiation, intituled

" Reflections on that diſcourſe, which a
" Maſter of Arts [once] of the Univerſity of
" Cambridge calls *rational*, preſented in print to
" a perſon of honour, 1676."

This was anſwered in a tract called, " Roman
" Tradition examined."

§ *Biogr. p.* 151.

‡ *Athenæ, vol.* 2. *p.* 790.

"A letter from a perſon of honour in the "country, written to the Earl of Caſtlehaven, "being obſervations and reflections on his "Lordſhip's memoirs concerning the wars of "Ireland." Lond. 1681. octavo. Beſides this letter, which occaſioned the diſpute before-mentioned, was another book publiſhed, intituled, "Brief reflections on the Earl of Caſtlehaven's "memoirs, written by Dr. Edmund Borlaſe, "author of the hiſtory of the Iriſh rebellion."

"A true account of the whole proceedings "between James Duke of Ormond, and Ar-"thur Earl of Angleſey, before the King and "Council, &c." Lond. 1682. fol.

"A letter in anſwer to the Duke of Or-"mond's §."

"A letter of remarks upon Jovian." Lond. 1683.

§ *Biogr. p.* 154.

"The

"The account of Arthur Earl of Angleſey, "Lord privy-ſeal to your moſt excellent Ma- "jeſty, of the true ſtate of your Majeſty's "government and kingdoms, April 27, 1682." This was preſerved in the collection of papers belonging to Lord Somers, and was the remonſtrance hinted at above; but I do not know that it was ever printed.

"The hiſtory of the late commotions and "troubles in Ireland, from the rebellion in 1641, "till the reſtoration in 1660." This hiſtory is loſt, and is ſuſpected to have been purpoſely deſtroyed by perſons who were intereſted to ſuppreſs it‡.

"The King's right of indulgence in ſpiritual "matters, with the equity thereof aſſerted." Printed by *Hen. Care*, in 1687. Of this piece, [which was calculated to attack the teſt and penal laws againſt Papiſts] it is remarkable, that the noble *Author* had been a republican, and paſſed

‡ *Collins's peerage in Angleſey.*

for

for a Presbyterian; and that the *Printer* was the same person, who in the foregoing reign had been prosecuted for publishing *The Weekly pacquet of advice from Rome*; one of the political pieces that raised most clamour against the Papists ‖.

"Memoirs, intermixed with moral, politi-"cal and historical observations, by way of "discourse in a letter [to Sir Peter Pett] to "which is prefixed a letter written by his Lord-"ship during his retirement from Court in the "year 1683." Lond. 1693. octavo. Published by Sir Peter Pett, Knight, Advocate-general for the kingdom of Ireland, and author of "The "happy future state of England." The title, *Memoirs*, has no kind of relation to the work, which is a sort of rambling essay, attempting at once to defend a popish King and the Protestant religion. The genuineness of these memoirs was disputed by his Son-in-law Lord Haversham §.

‖ *Ant. Wood.*

§ *See the next article.*

"The

"The Earl of Angleſey's ſtate of the govern-
"ment and kingdom, prepared and intended
"for his Majeſty King Charles the Second, in
"the year 1682; but the ſtorm impending
"growing ſo high prevented it then. With a
"ſhort vindication of his Lordſhip from ſeveral
"aſperſions caſt on him, in a pretended letter
"that carries the title of his Memoirs." By Sir John Thompſon, Bart. afterwards Lord Haverſham *.

"The privileges of the Houſe of Lords and
"Commons argued and ſtated in two conferen-
"ces between both Houſes, April 19, and 22,
"1671. To which is added a diſcourſe where-
"in the rights of the Houſe of Lords are truly
"aſſerted. With learned remarks on the ſeem-
"ing arguments and pretended precedents,
"offerred at that time againſt their Lordſhips."
Written by the right honorable Arthur Earl of of Angleſey, Lord privy-ſeal. Theſe confe-rences were managed by the Earl, and concern-

* *Somers's tracts, vol.* 1. *p.* 186.

ed a

ed a bill for impoſitions on merchandize, which had occaſioned a diſpute between the two Houſes on the old ſubject of the ſole right of taxing, claimed by the Commons.

Beſides theſe, we are † told that ſome valuable pieces of this Earl have been loſt, and that He wrote a certain large and learned diſcourſe on the errors of Popery in his younger years, which ſome of his friends would have perſuaded him to publiſh at the time of the Popiſh plot; but he was diſſuaded by his friend Sir Peter------ probably he would not the leſs have written his piece againſt the Teſt.

His Diary ‡ is ſaid to have been in the poſſeſſion of one Mr. Ryley, in 1693.

† *North's life, p.* 30.

‡ *Biogr. p.* 157. *marg. note.*

GEORGE

GEORGE VILLIERS,

DUKE of BUCKINGHAM.

WHEN this extraordinary Man, with the figure and genius of Alcibiades, could equally charm the preſbyterian Fairfax, and the diſſolute Charles; when He alike ridiculed that witty King and his ſolemn Chancellor; when He plotted the ruin of his country with a *Cabal* of bad Miniſters, or equally unprincipled ſupported it's cauſe with bad Patriots; one laments that ſuch parts ſhould have been devoid of every virtue. But when Alcibiades turns Chymiſt, when He is a real bubble, and a viſionary Miſer; when ambition is but a frolic; when the worſt deſigns are for the fooliſheſt ends; contempt extinguiſhes all reflections on his character.

The portrait of this Duke has been drawn by four maſterly hands: Burnet has hewn it out with his rough chiſſel; Count Hamilton * touched it with that ſlight delicacy, that finiſhes while it ſeems but to ſketch: Dryden † catched the living likeneſs; Pope ‖ compleated the hiſtorical reſemblance. Yet the abilities of this Lord appear in no inſtance more amazing, than that being expoſed by two of the greateſt poets, He has expoſed one of them ten times more ſeverely. Zimri is an admirable portrait; but Bayes an original creation. Dryden ſatirized Buckingham; but Villiers made Dryden ſatirize himſelf.

An inſtance of aſtoniſhing quickneſs is related of this Duke: Being preſent at the firſt repreſentation of one of Dryden's pieces of heroic nonſenſe, where a Lover ſays,

* *Vide Memoires de Grammont.*

† *Zimri in Abſalom and Achitophel.*

‖ *In the epiſtle to Lord Bathurſt.*

"My

"My wound is great, becauſe it is ſo ſmall."

The Duke cried out,

"Then 'twou'd be greater, were it none at all."

The play was inſtantly damned.

His Grace wrote

"The Rehearſal," 1671.

"The Chances, a comedy," altered from Fletcher.

"Reflections upon Abſalom and Achito-"phel ‡."

"A Speech in the Houſe of Lords, Novem-"ber, 16, 1675, for leave to bring in a bill "of indulgence to all Proteſtant Diſſenters;" printed with Lord Shaftſbury's ſpeech [above-mentioned] for appointing a day to hear Dr. Shirley's caſe ‖.

‡ *Athenæ, vol.* 2. *p.* 806.

‖ *ib.* 725.

"A ſhort diſcourſe upon the reaſonableneſs "of men's having a religion or worſhip of God." Lond. 1685. It paſſed through three editions. Soon after the firſt edition, came out; "A ſhort "anſwer to his Grace the Duke Buckingham's "paper concerning religion, toleration, and "liberty of conſcience;" to which the Duke made a ludicrous and very good anſwer, called,

"The Duke of Buckingham his Grace's "letter to the unknown author of a paper in-"tituled, a ſhort anſwer†, &c." Lond. 1685. This occaſioned ſeveral more pamphlets.

"A demonſtration of the Deity," publiſhed a little before his Grace's death.

"Verſes on two lines of Mr. Edward How-"ard;" printed in the third part of miſcellany poems, 1693.

† *Somers's tracts, vol.* 1. *p.* 367.

"A tran-

"A tranſlation of Horace's ode beginning, "Fortuna fævo." In the fourth part.

"A letter to Sir Thomas Oſborn."

Beſides the above, a few pieces by this Duke are ſcattered through two volumes, called

"The works of his Grace George Villiers "late Duke of Buckingham." Lond. 1715. Theſe volumes are a bookſeller's miſcellany, containing various poems and ſpeeches of all times; what belong to his Grace are [in the firſt volume]

"The Reſtoration, or right will take place, "a tragi-comedy.

"The battle of Sedgmoor, a ſatirical and "political farce.

"The militant couple, or the huſband may "thank himſelf. A fragment.

"Pindaric

" Pindaric on the death of Lord Fairfax.

" To his Miſtreſs.

" A deſcription of Fortune.

" Epitaph on Felton," who murdered his Grace's father. The editor pretends that this could not be written by the Duke, but I know no principles he had to prevent his being the Author. Indeed it is more bombaſt than offenſive.

" A conſolatory epiſtle to Captain Julian, *&c.*

" A character of an ugly woman, or a hue " and cry after beauty," in proſe, written in 1678.

" The loſt Miſtreſs, a complaint againſt the " Counteſs of * * * * * * *," 1675.

This was probably the Counteſs of Shrewſbury, whoſe Lord he killed in a duel on her account, and who is ſaid to have held the Duke's horſe, diſguiſed like a page, during the combat; to reward his proweſs in which, She went to bed

to

to him in the ſhirt ſtained with her huſband's blood. The Loves of this tender pair are recorded by Pope,

Gallant and gay in Cliefden's high alcove,
The ſeat of wanton Shrewſbury and Love.

" Four poems by the Duke and Lord Rocheſter; " Upon Nothing; a Seſſion of the Poets; " a ſatire on the follies of the men of the age; " and Timon, a ſatire on ſome new plays."

" Three letters to Lord Arlington and Lord " Berkeley."

" His examination by the Houſe of Commons, " in which he confeſſed ſome part of his own " bad adminiſtration, and betrayed more of his " aſſociate Arlington."

" Speech in the Houſe of Lords, November " 16." Vide above, p. 75.

" Speech at a conference, 1675.

" Speech

" Speech in the Houſe of Lords to prove the " Parliament diſſolved:" For this Speech He with Shaftſbury, Saliſbury, and the real Whig, Wharton, were ſent to the Tower.

In the ſecond volume,

" A key to the Rehearſal.

" An account of a conference between the " Duke and Father Fitzgerald, whom King " James ſent to convert his Grace in his ſick- " neſs." This has humour.

" Eſſay upon reaſon and religion," in a letter to Nevill Pain, Eſq;

" On human reaſon," addreſſed to Matthew Clifford, Eſq;

" Five letters, on election-affairs, *&c.*

" Ten little burleſque and ſatirical poems."

HENEAGE

HENEAGE FINCH,

EARL of WINCHELSEA,

FIRST Couſin of the Chancellor Nottingham, made a figure at the ſame period. He was intimate with Monke, and concerned in the Reſtoration; ſoon after which He was ſent Embaſſador to Mahomet the Fourth. Monke had given the Earl the government of Dover-caſtle, which was continued to him; and when King James was ſtopped at Feverſham, He ſent for the Earl of Winchelſea, who prevailed on the King to return to London. The Earl voted for giving the crown to King William, by whom he was continued Lord Lieutenant of Kent. He died ſoon after in 1689. On his return from Conſtantinople, viſiting Sicily, he was witneſs to a terrible convulſion of mount Ætna, an account of which he ſent to the

King, and which was soon after published by authority in a very thin quarto, with this title,

"A true and exact relation of the late prodigious earthquake and eruption of mount Etna, or monte Gibello, &c. together with a more particular narrative of the same, as it is collected out of several relations sent from Catania, 1669. With a view of the mountain and conflagration."

EDWARD MONTAGU,

EARL of SANDWICH;

A Well known character in our history, and one of the most beautiful in any history. He shone from the age of nineteen, and united the qualifications of General, Admiral and Statesman. All parties, at a time when there was nothing but parties, have agreed that his virtues were equal to his valour and abilities.

His

His few blemiſhes are not mentioned here, but as a proof that this elogium is not a phantom of the imagination. His adviſing the Dutch war was a fatal error to himſelf, and might have been ſo to his country and to the liberty of Europe. His perſuading Cromwell to take the Crown was an unaccountable infatuation, eſpecially as his Lordſhip was ſo zealous afterwards for the Reſtoration. It ſeems he had a fond and inexplicable paſſion for Royalty, though He had early acted againſt Charles the Firſt. The Earl admired Cromwell; yet could He imagine that in any light a diadem would raiſe the Protector's character? Or how could a Man who thought Cromwell deſerved a Crown, think that Charles the Second deſerved one? If his Lordſhip ſuppoſed Engliſh minds ſo framed to Monarchy that they muſt recoil to it, was Cromwell a Man to be tender of a Conſtitution, which Charles the Firſt had handled too roughly?* The Earl's zeal for reſtoring Charles

* *It is often urged with great emphaſis, that when a nation has been accuſtomed for ages to ſome particular form of government, it will* [*though that form of government may be changed for a time*]

the Second could not flow from any principle of hereditary right, for He had contributed to dethrone the Father, and had offerred the Son's crown to the Uſurper. Lord Sandwich was ſacrificed by another Man having as weak a partiality for royal blood: His Vice-admiral, Sir Joſeph Jordan, thought the Duke of York's life better worth preſerving, and abandoned the Earl to the Dutch fireſhips!

It is remarkable that Admiral Montagu was the laſt Commoner who was honoured with the Garter, except one Man, to whoſe virtues and merit may ſome impartial pen do as much juſtice, as I have a ſatisfaction in rendering to this great Perſon!

time] *always revert to it. No argument ſeems to me to have leſs ſolidity; for unleſs the climate, the air, and the ſoil of a country can imbibe habits of government or infuſe them, no Country can in reality have been accuſtomed to any ſort of government, but during the lives of it's actual inhabitants. Were Men, born late in the reign of Charles the Firſt, bred to entertain irradicable prejudices in favour of royalty? It is ſuppoſed that no country is ſo* naturally *propenſe to* liberty, *as England.---- Is it* naturally *propenſe to* Monarchy *too?----Is* Monarchy *the* natural *vehicle of liberty?*

We

We have of his Lordſhip's writing,

" A letter to Secretary Thurloe †."

" Several letters during his embaſſy to Spain;" publiſhed with Arlington's letters. A great character of theſe diſpatches is given in the lives of the Admirals ‡.

" Original letters and negotiations of Sir " Richard Fanſhaw, the Earl of Sandwich, the " Earl of Sunderland, and Sir William Go- " dolphin, wherein divers matters between the " three Crowns of England, Spain and Portu- " gal, from the year 1663, to 1678, are ſet in " a clear light." Two vols.

And a ſingular tranſlation, called,

" The art of metals, in which is declared " the manner of their generation, and the con- " comitants of them. In two books. Written " in Spaniſh by Albaro Alonzo Barbi, M. A.

† *Vide Thurloe's ſtate-papers, vol.* 1. *p.* 726.

‡ *vol.* 2. *p.* 402.

" curate

" curate of St. Bernard's parish in the imperial " city of Potosi in the kingdom of Peru in the " West-Indies, in the year 1640. Translated " in the year 1669, by the right honourable " Edward Earl of Sandwich." Lond. 1674. a small octavo. A short preface of the Editor says, " The original was regarded in Spain and " the West-Indies as an inestimable jewel, but " that falling into the Earl's hands, he enriched " our language with it, *being content that all our* " *Lord the King's people should be philosophers.*"

GEORGE SAVILLE,

MARQUIS of HALIFAX,

A Man more remarkable for his wit than his steadiness, and whom an ingenious modern * Historian has erected into a principal

* *Mr. Hume; who observes that the Marquis's variations might be the effects of his integrity, rather than of his ambition. They might; but it is doubtful.*

character

character in the reign of Charles the Second. But when old hiſtories are re-written, it is neceſſary to ſet perſons and facts in new lights from what they were ſeen by cotemporaries †. Voltaire, ſpeaking of Dupleix, ſays ‡, that he was the firſt who introduced the cuſtom of quoting his authorities in the margin, "precaution "abſolument neceſſaire, quand on n'ecrit pas "l'hiſtoire de ſon tems." However, the Dictator of this ſentence, and author of that beautiful eſſay on Univerſal Hiſtory, has totally forgot his own rule, and has indeed left that work a moſt charming bird's-eye landſcape, where one views the whole in picturesque confuſion, and imagines the objects more delightful than they are in reality, and when examined ſeperately. The Marquis wrote

"The anatomy of an equivalent ‖."

† *In order to which it is beſt to omit referring even to thoſe authors that are uſed in the compilation.*

‡ *Ecrivains du Siecle de Louis* xiv.

‖ *Printed in the collection of State-tracts, vol.* 2. *p.* 300.

"A letter

"A letter to a Diſſenter, upon occaſion of "his Majeſty's late gracious declaration of in-"dulgence," 1687§.

"An eſſay upon Taxes, calculated for the "preſent juncture of affairs in England," 1693¶.

"Advice to a Daughter."

"The character of a Trimmer."

"Maxims of ſtate applicable to all times*."

"Character of Biſhop Burnet†."

"A ſeaſonable addreſs to both Houſes of Par-"liament, concerning the Succeſſion, the fears "of Popery and arbitrary Government," 1681‡.

§ *Printed among Somers's tracts, vol.* 2. *p.* 364.

¶ *ib. vol.* 4. *p.* 63.

* *Printed among the works of Villiers Duke of Buckingham, vol.* 2. *p.* 137.

† *Printed at the end of the Biſhop's Hiſtory of his own Times.*

‡ *Somers's tracts, ſecond collect. vol.* 3. *p.* 346.

"Cautions

" Cautions for choice of Parliament-men."

" A rough draught of a new model at ſea."

" Lord Halifax's hiſtorical obſervations upon " the reigns of Edward I. II. III. and Rich- " ard II. with remarks upon their faithful coun- " ſellors and falſe favorites," 1689‖.

Seven of theſe pieces were printed together in octavo, 1704, under the title of " Miſcellanies " by the late Marquis of Halifax."

THOMAS OSBORNE,

DUKE of LEEDS.

IT is by no means neceſſary to ſay any thing of this Lord; He appears in every page of the reign of Charles the Second. Burnet §

‖ *Harl. Catal. vol.* 1. *p.* 438.

§ *vol.* 1. *p.* 351.

treats him ſeverely; the Peerage vindicates him by a dedication of Dryden, which one muſt allow is authority to ſuch a book, for nothing can exceed the flattery of a Genealogiſt, but that of a Dedicator. If the Earl of Danby was far inferior in integrity to Clarendon and Southampton, he was as much ſuperior to Shaftsbury and Lauderdale. Leeds was one of thoſe ſecondary Characters, who having been Firſt-Miniſter, ſubmitted afterwards to act a ſubordinate part in an Adminiſtration.

His Grace publiſhed

"Memoirs relating to the Impeachment of "Thomas Earl of Danby, [now Duke of "Leeds] in the year 1678, wherein ſome affairs "of thoſe Times are repreſented in a juſter "light, than has hitherto appeared. With an "Appendix." Lond. 1710.

"The Earl of Danby's letters in the years "1676, 77, and 78; with particular remarks "upon ſome of them," 1710.

HENRY

HENRY BOOTH,

LORD DELAMER,

AND

EARL of WARRINGTON.

IT is remarkable how many of the faireſt names in our ſtory have contributed to grace our memoirs of Litterature. The Lord in queſtion was not only an Author like his Father, but like Him an active inſtrument in a Revolution of Government. Lord Henry, who was thrice impriſoned for his noble love of liberty, and who narrowly eſcaped the fury of James and Jefferies, lived to be commiſſioned by the Prince of Orange to order that King to remove from Whitehall; a meſſage which

he delivered with a generous decency. He was soon dismissed by King William to gratify the Tories; and died in the forty-second year of his age; having written a vindication of his dear Friend, under this title

"The late Lord Russel's case, with observa-
"tions upon it."

"Speech of the honourable Henry Booth
"at Chester, on his being elected Knight of
"the Shire for that County, March, 1680-1‡."

"Another Speech," which seems to have been an address to his county, to persuade them to join the Prince of Orange‖.

"Charges to the Grand Jury in 1691,
"92, and 93."

‡ *State tracts, vol. 2. p.* 147.

‖ *ib. p.* 434.

CHARLES

CHARLES SACKVILLE,

EARL of DORSET*.

IF one turns to the authors of the laſt age for the character of this Lord, one meets with nothing but encomiums on his wit and good-nature. He was the fineſt gentleman in the voluptuous court of Charles the Second, and in the gloomy one of King William: He had as much wit as his firſt Maſter, or his cotemporaries Buckingham and Rocheſter, with-

* *Having omitted him in his place, as being the author only of Speeches and Letters, I ſhall refer my readers for an account of another ornament of this Family,* THOMAS EARL of DORSET, *to Antony Wood, who,* vol. 2. p. 155, *mentions ſeveral ſpeeches and letters of State of this Lord in print; and whoſe own manly and ſpirited account of his duel with the Lord Bruce is ſufficiently known.*

out

out the royal want of feeling, the Duke's want of principles, or the Earl's want of thought. The latter said with astonishment, "That he "did not know how it was, but Lord Dorset "might do any thing, and yet was never to "blame."-------It was not that He was free from the failings of humanity, but he had the tenderness of it too, which made every body excuse whom every body loved, for even the asperity of his verses seems to have been forgiven to

The best good Man with the worst-natured Muse.

This line is not more familiar than Lord Dorset's own poems to all who have taste for the genteelest beauties of natural and easy verse, or than his Lordship's own bon-mots, of which I cannot help repeating one of singular humour. Lord Craven was a proverb for officious whispers to men in power. On Lord Dorset's promotion, King Charles having seen Lord Craven pay his usual tribute to him, asked the former what the latter had been saying: The

Earl

Earl replied gravely, "Sir, my Lord Craven "did me the honour to whiſper me, but I did "not think it good manners to liſten." When He was dying, Congreve, who had been to viſit him, being aſked how he had left Him, replied, "Faith, he ſlabbers more wit than "other people have in their beſt health." His Lordſhip wrote nothing but ſmall copies of verſes, moſt of which have been collected in the late editions of our Minor Poets; and with the Duke of Buckingham's works are printed ‡ two of Lord Dorſet's poems; as in Prior's poſthumous works ‖ is one called

"The antiquated Coquet."

‡ *vol.* 2. *pages* 14, *and* 56.
‖ *vol.* 1. *p.* 170.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM CAVENDISH,

DUKE of DEVONSHIRE:

A Patriot among the Men, galant among the Ladies. His friendſhip with Lord Ruſſel, his free ſpirit, his bravery, duels, honours, amours, are well known, and his epitaph will never be forgotten;

WILLIELMUS DUX DEVONIÆ,
BONORUM PRINCIPUM SUBDITUS FIDELIS,
INIMICUS ET INVISUS TYRANNIS.

Of his compoſition we have

"Two Speeches*."

* *Printed in Collins's peerage, pages* 325, 327.

"A true

"A true copy of a paper delivered by "the Lord Devonſhire to the Mayor of "Derby, where he quartered, November 21, "1688†."

"An alluſion to the Biſhop of Cambray's "ſupplement to Homer, a poem," of which one or two extracts are to be found in the peerage‡.

"Some fragments, in the ſame book."

"An Ode on the death of Queen Mary§."

† *State tracts, vol.* 2. *p.* 438.

‡ *ubi ſupra, p.* 336.

§ *p.* 337.

JOHN THOMPSON,

LORD HAVERSHAM.

THIS Lord, whom Burnet often mentions curſorily, but without thinking him of conſequence enough to draw his character, is little known. Being of a republican family, which recommended him*, ſays the Author of his life, to the Earl of Angleſey, the Patron of the Diſſenters, he married the Daughter of that Earl who recommended him to the good graces of Charles the Second. The King made him a Baronet, and offered him the Treaſurerſhip of the Chambers, which He declined; his principles being yet of a more ſtubborn temper than

* *Memoirs of the late Right Honourable John Lord Haverſham*, &c. 1711; *a ſmall pamphlet.*

thoſe

thoſe of his Father-in-law. The young Baronet was active againſt the meaſures of the court during the Popiſh reigns, and joined the Prince of Orange, by whom he was made a Baron and Lord of the Admiralty. He † offended the Tory Houſe of Commons who impeached the Whig Lords in 1701; and the Tory Adminiſtration were eager to remove him. However, being diſguſted, as his Biographer ſays ‡, at the promotion of the Earl of Pembroke, "He took all opportunities of oppoſing almoſt "every thing that was advanced by the Court; "*and finding no notice taken of him by the Court*, "*He went on with his reſentment*, and was a "great obſtacle to the occaſional Conformity-"bill, which at that time was voted for by all "who had places of truſt." From this time his Lordſhip ſeems entirely to have abandoned his firſt principles, and to have given himſelf up to the High-Church party, though He continued to go ſometimes to Meetings. His hiſtorian aſcribes this change to the violent meaſures

† *Burnet, vol. 2. p. 278.*

‡ *page 3.*

of the Whigs, but after ſo candid a confeſſion as he had made above of his Lordſhip's diſguſts, the reader will be apt to think that the *meaſures* of the Whigs were not the ſole ſtumbling block. Be that as it may, in 1705, we find ‖ Lord Haverſham opening the debate againſt the Duke of Marlborough; and in the year 1707, He § was one of the Lords that attacked the conduct of the Admiralty. In 1708, "My Lord Haver-"ſham, a great ſpeech-maker and publiſher "of his ſpeeches*, ſays the Dutcheſs of "Marlborough, and who was become the "mouth of the party for any extraordinary "alarm, was ſent privately by the Tories to the "Queen to acquaint her with the diſcovery, "they pretended to have made, of a terrible "deſign formed by the Whigs, to bring over "one of the Houſe of Hanover, and to force "this upon Her whether She would or not." Unluckily this very Lord "had been the Man,

‖ *Burnet, p.* 429.

§ *ib. p.* 491.

* *Conduct of the Dowager Ducheſs of Marlborough, p.* 163.

"who

" who had moved for the Princeſs Sophia's " coming over, as a thing neceſſary for the " preſervation of the Proteſtant religion."

The liſt of his Lordſhip's performances is as follows,

" Obſervations upon ſeveral occurrencies from " the beginning of her Majeſty's reign [to the " day of his death] by way of Memoranda." It contains only three pages, tending to palliate his change of principles, in which his Lordſhip is not quite ſo ingenuous as his Biographer †.

" A vindication of the Earl of Angleſey, " from being the author of the Memoirs under " his name." It is contained in a dedication to King William and Queen Mary, and in a preface to the Earl of Angleſey's ſtate of the government and kingdom, *&c* §.

" Speech on the bill to prevent occaſional " Conformity," 1703 ‖.

† *Printed in the Memoirs of his life, p.* 22.

§ *See before in the article of Angleſey.*

‖ *Vide Memoirs of his life.* " Ano-

" Another Speech, November 20, 1704*."

" Speech upon the ſtate of the Nation," 1705†.

" A vindication of that Speech‡."

" Speech againſt the bill for recruiting her " Majeſty's land-forces‖."

" Several other Speeches§."

" Account of the proceedings relating to the " Charge of the Houſe of Commons againſt " John Lord Haverſham;" moſt probably written by himſelf¶.

* *ibid.*

† *ibid.*

‡ *ib. p.* 10.

‖ *ib. p.* 5.

§ *ibid.*

¶ *Somers's tracts, ſecond collect. vol.* 4. *p.* 384.

ANTONY

ANTONY ASHLEY COOPER, EARL of SHAFTSBURY,

GRANDSON of the Chancellor, and a Man whoſe morals were as amiable as the life of the former was hateful. The firſt was an author only to ſerve the purpoſes of the factions in which He was engaged; the writings of the latter breathe the virtues of his mind, for which they are much more eſtimable than for their ſtyle and manner. He delivers his doctrines in ecſtatic diction, like one of the Magi inculcating philoſophic viſions to an eaſtern auditory!

His

His principal works are publiſhed in three volumes, well known by the title of the

"Characteriſtics of men, manners, opinions, times."

We have beſides a ſmall collection of his

"Letters to Robert Moleſworth, Eſq; [now "the Lord Viſcount of that name] with a large "introduction," giving an account of the Earl's public principles, which were juſt what became an Engliſhman and a Philoſopher. One anecdote, not mentioned there, but an inſtance of his modeſt ingenuity, ought to be recorded. Attempting to ſpeak on the bill for granting council to priſoners in caſes of high-treaſon, He was confounded, and for ſome time could not proceed, but recovering himſelf he ſaid, "What now happened to him, would ſerve to "fortify the arguments for the bill--------if He, "innocent and pleading for others, was daunted "at the auguſtneſs of ſuch an aſſembly, what "muſt a man be, who ſhould plead before them "for his life?"

"A letter concerning deſign*."

* *Printed in Bickerton's collection, p.* 75.

JOHN

JOHN LORD *SOMERS*,

ONE of thoſe divine men, who, like a chapel in a palace, remain unprofaned, while all the reſt is tyranny, corruption and folly. All the traditional accounts of him, the hiſtorians of the laſt age, and it's beſt authors repreſent him, as the moſt incorrupt Lawyer, and the honeſteſt Stateſman, as a maſter Orator, a Genius of the fineſt taſte, and as a Patriot of the nobleſt and moſt extenſive views; as a Man, who diſpenſed bleſſings by his life, and planned them for poſterity. He was at once the model of Addiſon, and the touchſtone of Swift: The one wrote from Him, the other for Him. The former however has drawn a laboured, but diffuſe and feeble character of Him in the Freeholder*, neither worthy of the

* *Of May* 14, 1716.

Author nor his Subject. It is known that my Lord Somers ſurvived the powers of his underſtanding: Mr. Addiſon ſays, "His life indeed "ſeems to have been prolonged beyond it's na"tural term under thoſe indiſpoſitions which "hung upon the latter part of it, that he might "have the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the happy ſettle"ment take place, which he had propoſed to "himſelf as the principal end of all his public "labours."-----A very wiſe way indeed of interpreting the will of Providence! As if a man was preſerved by Heaven in a ſtate of dotage, till an event ſhould arrive which would make him happy if He retained his ſenſes! Equally injudicious is another paſſage, intended for encomium, where we are told, "That He gained "great eſteem with Queen Anne, who had "conceived many unreaſonable prejudices againſt "him!" Mr. Addiſon might as well have ſaid, That the Queen had at firſt diſbelieved, and was afterwards converted to Sir Iſaac Newton's ſyſtem of Comets: Her Majeſty was full as good a judge of Aſtronomy, as of Lord Somers's merits. In truth, Mr. Addiſon was ſometimes as weak a Writer, when he wrote ſeriouſly, as

he

he was admirable in touching the delicacies of natural humour. He says, that my Lord Somers was often compared with Sir Francis Bacon, and gives the preference to the former, "*because* "He, all integrity, did not behave as meanly, "when prosecuted by the House of Commons, "as the other under conviction of guilt." This argument is as poor as the panegyric. To argue from their behaviour, they should have been in similar circumstances. If they are to be compared, the superior penetration of genius cannot be denied to Bacon; the virtue will all be Somers's. If He must be compared with another Chancellor, it must not be with Clarendon, who was more morose and severe, had less capacity, and a thousand more prejudices: The great Chancellor de l'Hospital seems to resemble Somers most in the dignity of his soul and the elegance of his understanding.

The momentous times in which He lived, gave Lord Somers opportunities of displaying the extent of his capacity and the patriotism of his heart; opportunities as little sought for the former, as they were honestly courted and

purſued for the latter. The excellent balance of our Conſtitution never appeared in a clearer light than with relation to this Lord, who, though impeached by a miſguided Houſe of Commons with all the intemperate folly that at times diſgraced the free States of Greece, yet had full liberty to vindicate his innocence and manifeſt an integrity, which could never have ſhone ſo bright, unleſs it had been juridically aſperſed. In our Conſtitution, Ariſtides may be traduced, clamoured againſt, and when matter is wanting, ſummary addreſſes may be propoſed or voted † for removing him for ever from the ſervice of the Government; but happily the factious and the envious have not a power of condemning by a ſhell, which many of them cannot ſign.

It was no inglorious part of this great Chancellor's life, that when removed from the adminiſtration, his labours were ſtill dedicated to the ſervice of the government and of his country.

† *As happened in the caſe of Lord Somers; vide Burnet, vol. 2. p. 267.*

In

In this ſituation, above all the little prejudices of a profeſſion, for He had no profeſſion but that of Solon and Lycurgus, he ſet himſelf to correct the grievances of the Law, and to amend the vocation He had adorned ‡. The Union of the Kingdoms was projected too by Him; and it was not to his diſgrace, that the Princeſs, whoſe prejudices He had conquered, and whoſe eſteem He had gained, offerred him up as one of the firſt ſacrifices on the altar of Utrecht ‖.

Such deathleſs monuments of his abilities and virtue diminiſh the regret we ſhould otherwiſe feel, that though Lord Somers wrote ſeveral pieces, we are ignorant even of the titles of many of them; ſo little was Fame his object! This modeſty is mentioned particularly in the

‡ *ib. p.* 439.

‖ *It is a remarkable, though a trifling anecdote, that this great Man extorted ſuch eſteem even from the adverſe faction, that Mr. Oliver Leneve, a diſtinguiſhed Tory, who killed Sir Henry Hobart in a duel, uſed to toaſt,* "*That Her Majeſty may* "*have many* Summers." *i. e. Somers.*

Freeholder

Freeholder I have quoted. What little I have been able to discover of his writings are these,

"Dryden's Satire to his Muse*;" this, I think, has been disputed; and indeed the gross ribaldry of it cannot be believed to have flowed from so humane and polished a nature as Lord Somers's.

"Translation of the Epistle of Dido to "Æneas†."

"Translation of Ariadne to Theseus‡."

"Translation of Plutarch's life of Alci-"biades‖."

"A just and modest vindication of the pro-"ceedings of the two last Parliaments." 1681.

* *Printed in the third volume of Cogan's edition of the Minor Poets.*

† *Printed in Tonson's edition. Vide Gen. Dict. vol. 9. p. 283.*

‡ *Vide Life of Lord Somers. A small ill-written pamphlet.*

‖ *Gen. Dict. ubi supra.*

quo.

qu°. First written by Algernon Sidney, but new drawn by Somers. Publiſhed in Baldwin's collection of pamphlets in the reign of Charles the Second §.

"Other pieces at that time," not ſpecified ¶.

"A Speech at a conference on the word, "Abdicated *."

"Another on the ſame occaſion."

"Speeches at the trial of Lord Preſton †."

"His letter to King William on the partition "treaty ‡."

"His anſwer to his impeachment."

§ *Burnet, vol.* 1.

¶ *Gen. Dict. p.* 284. *I have met with a ſmall piece, ſaid to be written by Lord Somers, which perhaps was one of the tracts hinted at here; it is entituled,* "*The ſecurity of Engliſhmen's lives, or* "*the truſt, power and duty of the Grand Juries of* "*England, explained according to the fundamentals* "*of the Engliſh government,* &c."

* *ibid.*

† *Life, p.* 26.

‡ *Gen. Dict. p.* 286.

"Extracts

" Extracts from two of his letters to Lord " Wharton *."

" Addreſſes of the Lords in anſwer to addreſſes " of the Commons †."

" The argument of the Lord Keeper Somers " on his giving judgment in the Banker's caſe, " delivered in the Exchequer-chamber, June " 23, 1696 ‡."

" A brief Hiſtory of the Succeſſion collected " out of the Records, written for the ſatisfaction " of the E. of H." In the original copy were ſeveral additions in Lord Somers's hand, from whence the Editor aſcribes it to his Lordſhip §.

* *ib. p.* 290.

† *Burnet, vol.* 2. *p.* 378.

‡ *Harl. Catal. vol.* 2. *p.* 651.

§ *Vide Somers's tracts, fourth coll. vol.* 4. *p.* 167. *We have often quoted this work; it is a collection of ſcarce pieces in four ſets of four volumes each in quarto, publiſhed by Cogan, from pamphlets chiefly collected by Lord Somers. A much more valuable treaſure, his Lordſhip's collection of original papers and letters, was very lately loſt by a fire in the chambers of Mr. Yorke, his Majeſty's Sollicitor-general.*

CHARLES

CHARLES MONTAGU,

EARL of HALIFAX,

RAISED himſelf by his abilities and eloquence in the Houſe of Commons, where He had the honour of being attacked in conjunction with Lord Somers, and the ſatisfaction of eſtabliſhing his innocence as clearly. Addiſon has celebrated this Lord in his account of the greateſt Engliſh Poets: Steele has drawn his character in the dedication of the ſecond volume of the Spectator, and of the fourth of the Tatler; but Pope in the portrait of Bufo in the epiſtle to Arbuthnot has returned the ridicule, which his Lordſhip in conjunction with Prior had heaped on Dryden's Hind and Panther. Beſides this admirable Traveſty, Lord Halifax wrote

" An anſwer to Mr. Bromley's ſpeech in re-
" lation to the occaſional Conformity-bill *."

" Seaſonable Queries concerning a new Par-
" liament." 1710.

" A poem on the death of Charles the Second."

" The Man of Honour. A poem."

" Ode on the marriage of her Royal Highneſs
" the Princeſs Anne and Prince George of
" Denmark."

" Epiſtle to Charles Earl of Dorſet and Mid-
" dleſex, occaſioned by King William's victory
" in Ireland."

All which, except the Queries, with ſeveral of his Speeches, have been publiſhed together in an octavo volume, with " Memoirs of his Lord-
" ſhip's life." 1716.

* *Publiſhed in the memoirs of Lord Halifax's life.*

" Verſes

" Verſes written at Althrop in a blank leaf " of a Waller, on ſeeing Vandyke's picture of " Lady Sunderland*."

" Verſes written for the toaſting glaſſes of the " Kit-Cat Club," 1703. His Lordſhip's are the beſt of this ſet.

JOHN SHEFFIELD,

DUKE of BUCKINGHAM.

THE life of this Peer takes up fourteen pages and half in folio in the General Dictionary, where it has little pretenſions to occupy a couple:---But his pious Relict was always purchaſing places for Him, herſelf, and their Son, in every ſuburb of the Temple of Fame------a tenure, againſt which of all others

* *State-poems, vol.* 3. *p.* 356.

Quo-warrantos are ſure to take place. The author of the article in the Dictionary calls the Duke one of the moſt beautiful proſe-writers and greateſt poets of this age; which is alſo, he ſays, proved by the fineſt writers, his cotemporaries------Certificates, that have little weight, where the merit is not proved by the Author's own works. It is certain that his Grace's compoſitions in proſe have nothing extraordinary in them; his poetry is moſt indifferent, and the greateſt part of both is already fallen into total neglect. It is ſaid that He wrote in hopes of being confounded with his predeceſſor in the title; but He would more eaſily have been miſtaken with the other Buckingham, if he had never written at all. He was deſcended from Lord Sheffield, the author mentioned above, had a great deal of bravery and underſtood a a court. Queen Anne, who undoubtedly had no turn to gallantry, yet ſo far reſembled her predeceſſor Elizabeth, as not to diſlike a little homage to her perſon.---This Duke was immediately rewarded on her acceſſion, for having made love to her before her marriage. Though attached to the Houſe of Stuart and their principles,

ciples, he maintained a dignity of honour in ſome points, independent of all connections, for He ridiculed * King James's religion, though He attended him to his Chapel; and warmly took the part of the Catalans againſt the Tory Miniſtry, whom He had helped to introduce to the Queen. His works are publiſhed in two large volumes in quarto. In Prior's poſthumous † works is a little poem to Mrs. Manley on her firſt play, not printed with the reſt of the Duke's compoſitions.

ROBERT HARLEY,

EARL of OXFORD.

THE Hiſtory of this Lord is too freſh in every body's memory to make it requiſite to expatiate upon his character. What blemiſhes

* *Burnet, vol.* 1. *p.* 683.

† *vol.* 1. *p.* 150.

it

it had, have been ſo ſeverely cenſured by the * Aſſociate of his councils and politics, that a more diſtant obſerver has no pretence to enlarge on them. Beſides, as the public conduct of this Earl, to which alone I know any objections, was called to ſuch ſtrict account by perſons of my name, it would be an ungrateful taſk in me to renew any diſturbance to his aſhes. He is only mentioned here as author of the following tracts,

" An Eſſay upon public Credit, by Robert " Harley, Eſq;" 1710 †.

" An Eſſay upon Loans, by the author of the " Eſſay on public Credit ‡."

" A vindication of the rights of the Commons " of England;" ſaid to be by him, but ſigned Humphrey Mackworth ‖.

* *Lord Bolinbroke.*

† *Somers's tracts, vol.* 2. *p.* 1.

‡ *ib. p.* 10.

‖ *ib. ſecond coll. vol.* 4. *p.* 313.

EDWARD

EDWARD HOWARD,

EARL of SUFFOLK,

A Lord, who with great inclination to verſify, and ſome derangement of his intellects, was ſo unlucky as not to have his furor of the true poetic ſort. He publiſhed two ſeperate volumes, the firſt intituled

" Miſcellanies in proſe and verſe by a perſon " of quality." 1725. octavo.

The other, which contains many pieces printed in the former, (both being uſhered by recommendatory verſes) is called

" Muſarum deliciæ, containing Eſſays upon " Paſtoral; Ideas, ſuppoſed to be written above " two thouſand years ago by an Aſiatic poet, " [who

" [who, it ſeems, wrote in proſe] and who " flouriſhed under the reign of the Grand Cyrus; " and Sapphic verſe; by a Nobleman." Printed, as appears by a date in the middle of the book, in 1728. The Executors of this Lord conferred ſome value on his works, by burning a great number of the copies after his death. Indeed the firſt volume is not without merit, for his Lordſhip has tranſplanted whole pages of Milton into it, under the title of Elegancies.

DANIEL FINCH,

EARL of NOTTINGHAM,

WAS much aſperſed during his life, but this was in times on which poſterity will judge better than we who live ſo near them. Beſides his ſpeeches, many of which are printed in a book intituled, " An exact collection of " the debates of the Houſe of Commons held at " Weſtminſter,

"Weſtminſter, October 21, 1780," His Lordſhip wrote

"Obſervations upon the State of the Nation, "in January, 1712-3."

"The anſwer of the Earl of Nottingham "to Mr. Whiſton's letter to Him concerning "the eternity of the Son of God, and of the "Holy Ghoſt." 1721. The Univerſity of Oxford in full convocation returned his Lordſhip "*ſolemn thanks* for his moſt noble defence of the "Chriſtian Faith, &c*."

GEORGE GRANVILLE,

LORD LANSDOWN,

IMITATED Waller; but as that Poet has been much excelled ſince, a faint copy of a faint Maſter muſt ſtrike ſtill leſs. It was fortunate for his Lordſhip, that in an age

* *Vide Peerage in Winchelſea.*

when perſecution raged ſo fiercely againſt luke-warm authors, he had an intimacy with the Inquiſitor-General; how elſe would ſuch lines as this have eſcaped the Bathos?

"----------when thy Gods
"*Enlighten* Thee to ſpeak their *dark* Decrees*."

A fine edition of his works has been publiſhed in two volumes quarto; beſides which we find

"A letter from a Nobleman abroad to his "friend in England." 1722†.

"Verſes written on a blank leaf by Lord "Lanſdown, when he preſented his works to "the Queen in 1732.

* *Heroic Love, ſcene* 1.

† *Somers's tracts, fourth coll. vol.* 4. *p.* 416.

‡ *Dodſley's Miſcellanies, vol.* 1. *p.* 333.

CHARLES

CHARLES BOYLE,

EARL of ORRERY,

OF one of the moſt accompliſhed Houſes in Europe, but the firſt Engliſh Peer of this line that was an author, wrote

"A tranſlation of the life of Lyſander from "Plutarch," publiſhed in the Engliſh edition of that author.

"As you find it, a comedy."

"Some copies of verſes *."

* *Vide Peerage in Boyle, p.* 291; *and Biogr. vol.* 2. *p.* 936.

" A Latin tranſlation of the Epiſtles of Pha-
" laris, with the life of Phalaris, and notes to
" that author." This work occaſioned the famous controverſy with Dr. Bentley; a full account of which is given in the life of that great Man†, who alone, and unworſted, ſuſtained the attacks of the brighteſt Genius's in the learned World, and whoſe fame has not ſuffered by the wit to which it gave occaſion.

" Dr. Bentley's diſſertations on the Epiſtles of
" Phalaris and the fables of Æſop, examined by
" the Honourable Charles Boyle, Eſq;" a book more commonly known by the title of " Boyle
" againſt Bentley."

" An Epilogue to his Predeceſſor's Altemira,
" and ſeveral ſongs in it."

† *Biogr. vol. 2. p. 737.*

PHILIP

PHILIP
DUKE of WHARTON,

LIKE Buckingham and Rocheſter, comforted all the grave and dull by throwing away the brighteſt profuſion of parts on witty fooleries, debaucheries and ſcrapes, which may mix graces with a great character, but never can compoſe one. If Julius Cæſar had only *rioted* with Cataline, He had never been Emperor of the World. Indeed the Duke of Wharton was not made for conqueſt; He was not equally formed for a Round-houſe and Pharſalia: In one of his ballads he has bantered his own want of heroiſm; it was in a ſong he made on being ſeized by the guard in St. James's

James's park, for ſinging the Jacobite air, *The King ſhall have his own again*,

" The Duke he drew out half his ſword.
" --------the Guard drew out the reſt."

His levities, wit and want of principles, his eloquence and adventures are too well known to be re-capitulated. With attachment to no party, though with talents to govern any party, this lively Man changed the free air of Weſtminſter for the gloom of the Eſcurial, the proſpect of King George's garter for the Pretender's; and with indifference to all religion, the frolic Lord who had writ the ballad on the Arch-biſhop of Canterbury, died in the habit of a Capucin.

It is difficult to give an account of the works of ſo mercurial a Man, whoſe library was a tavern, and women of pleaſure his Muſes. A thouſand ſallies of his imagination may have been loſt; he no more wrote for fame than He acted for it. There are two volumes in octavo called his life and writings, but containing of the latter nothing but

" Seventy-four

"Seventy-four numbers of a periodical paper, "called the True Briton," and his celebrated

"Speech in the Houſe of Lords, on the third "reading of the bill to inflict pains and penal-"ties on Francis Lord Biſhop of Rocheſter, "May 15, 1723." It is a remarkable anecdote relating to this Speech, that his Grace, then in oppoſition to the Court, went to Chelſea the day before the laſt debate on that Prelate's affair, where acting contrition, He profeſſed being determined to work out his pardon at court by ſpeaking againſt the Biſhop, in order to which He begged ſome hints. The Miniſter was deceived, and went through the whole cauſe with him, pointing out where the ſtrength of the argument lay and where it's weakneſs. The Duke was very thankful, returned to town, paſſed the night in drinking, and without going to bed, went to the Houſe of Lords, where He ſpoke *for* the Biſhop, re-capitulating in the moſt maſterly manner, and anſwering all that had been urged againſt Him. His Speech againſt the Miniſtry two years before on the affair of

the

the South-Sea Company had a fatal effect; Earl Stanhope answering it with so much warmth that he burst a blood-vessel and died.

What little I have found besides written by the Duke, are

"The ballads above-mentioned."

"The drinking match at Eden-hall, in imi-"tation of Chevy-chace." It is printed in the first volume of a Bookseller's miscellany called, "Whartoniana*."

"Parody of a Song sung at the Opera-house "by Mrs. Tofts, on her leaving the English "stage and returning to Italy†."

His Grace began a play on the story of Mary Queen of Scots, of which I believe nothing remains but these four lines, preserved in the second volume of the same collection;

* *p.* 193; *and in Ralph's miscellaneous poems, p.* 55.

† *Ralph's poems, p.* 131.

"Sure

" Sure were I free, and Norfolk were a priſoner,
" I'd fly with more impatience to his arms,
" Than the poor Iſraelite gaz'd on the ſerpent,
" When life was the reward of every look."

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu wrote an epilogue for this play, which is printed in Dodſley's miſcellanies.

" A letter in Bickerton's collection," 1745‡.

LORD CHANCELLOR *KING*,

WAS Nephew of Mr. Locke, who on ſeeing his treatiſe in defence of the rights of the Church, perſuaded him to apply himſelf to the Law, to the higheſt dignity of which He roſe.

‡ *page* 29.

We have of his writing

"An eſſay on the rights of the Chriſtian "Church."

"Inquiry into the conſtitution, diſcipline, "unity and worſhip of the primitive Church." 1691*.

"Hiſtory of the Apoſtle's creed, with cri- "tical obſervations on it's ſeveral articles."

"The Speech of Sir Peter King, Knight, "Recorder of the City of London, at St. "Margaret's-hill, to the King's moſt excellent "Majeſty upon his royal entry, September 20, "1714."

* *Harl. Catal. vol.* 1. *p.* 107. *Not having ſeen this piece, I am not ſure it is different from the foregoing. Nor whether the next mentioned in the ſame book, p.* 108, *be his Lordſhip's.*

THOMAS

THOMAS LORD *PAGET*,

ELDEST Son of the late Earl of Uxbridge, who ſurvived him, publiſhed ſome pieces, particularly

"An eſſay on human life," in verſe. 1734. quarto.

"Some reflections upon the adminiſtration "of government." A pamphlet, 1740.

In both theſe pieces there is much good ſenſe: The former is written in imitation of Pope's ethic epiſtles, and has good lines, but not much poetry.

SIR *ROBERT WALPOLE*, EARL of ORFORD,

IS only mentioned in this place in his quality of author: It is not proper nor neceſſary for me to touch his character here.-------Sixteen unfortunate and inglorious years ſince his removal have already written his Elogium!

About the end of Queen Anne's reign, and the beginning of George the Firſt, he wrote the following pamphlets,

"The Sovereign's anſwer to the Gloceſter-"ſhire addreſs." *The Sovereign* meaned Charles Duke of Somerſet, ſo called by the Whigs. Some paragraphs in this piece were inſerted by the Marquis of Wharton.

"Anſwer

"Anſwer to the repreſentation of the Houſe "of Lords on the ſtate of the navy." 1709.

"The Debts of the Nation ſtated and con- "ſidered, in four papers." 1710.

"The thirty-five Millions accounted for." 1710.

"A letter from a foreign Miniſter in Eng- "land to Monſieur Pettecum*." 1710.

"Four letters to a friend in Scotland upon "Sacheverel's trial." Falſely attributed in the General Dictionary to Mr. Maynwaring, who did not write them, though He ſometimes reviſed Mr. Walpole's pamphlets.

"A pamphlet† upon the vote of the Houſe "of Commons with relation to the Allies not "furniſhing their Quotas."

* *See a full account of this Perſon, who was a volunteer negotiator about the time of the treaty of Utrecht, in the Memoires de Torcy.*

† *Lord O. forgot the title, and I have not been able to recover it.*

"A ſhort

"A ſhort Hiſtory of the Parliament." It is an account of the laſt Seſſion of the Queen. It was undertaken by deſire of Lord Somers and the Whig Lords, on a Thurſday, and printed on the Tueſday following. The Dedication was written by a noble Perſon now living.

"The South-ſea Scheme conſidered."

"A pamphlet againſt the Peerage-bill." The title loſt.

"The Report of the Secret Committee, "June 9, 1715."

"A private letter to General Churchill after "Lord Orford's retirement," was handed about till it got into print ‡.

‡ *It is in Bickerton's collection, p.* 6.

HENRY

HENRY St. *JOHN*,

VISCOUNT BOLINBROKE,

WITH the moſt agreable talents in the world and with great parts, was neither happy nor ſucceſsful. He wrote againſt the late King, who had forgiven him; againſt Sir Robert Walpole who did forgive him; againſt the Pretender and the Clergy who never will forgive Him. He is one of our beſt Writers; though his attacks on all governments and all religion [neither of which views He cared directly to own] have neceſſarily involved his ſtyle in a want of perſpicuity. One muſt know the Man before one can often gueſs his meaning.

meaning. He has two other faults which one ſhould not expect in the ſame Writer, much tautology and great want of connection. Beſides his general works publiſhed together ſince his death in five volumes quarto, ſeveral of his letters are preſerved with Pope's, and one or two little pieces of his poetry are extant, for which he had a natural and eaſy turn.

"To Clara;" publiſhed in ſeveral miſcellanies.

"Almahide, a poem*."

"An Epilogue to Lord Orrery's Altemira ‡."

"Prologue to Lord Lanſdown's Heroic Love."

The following political pieces are not republiſhed in his works,

"A letter to the Examiner." 1710.

* *Printed in the Whartoniana, vol.* 2. *p.* 116.

‡ *Biograph. vol.* 2. 219.

It

It was anſwered by Earl Cowper [of whom I find no other work except his ſpeeches] under this title, "A letter to Iſaac Bickerſtaffe, Eſq; "occaſioned by the letter to the Examiner ‖."

"The true copy of a letter from the Right "Honourable the Lord Viſcount Bolinbroke." Printed in the year 1715 §.

"The repreſentation of the Right Honourable "the Lord Viſcount Bolinbroke." Printed in the year 1715 ¶.

JOHN LORD *HERVEY*,

WROTE many pieces of various kinds: His pamphlets are equal to any that ever were written. Publiſhed by himſelf were

‖ *Somers's tracts, fourth collect. vol.* 4. *p.* 5.
§ *ib. p.* 253.
¶ *ib. p.* 260.

" Anſwer to the Occaſional Writer." 1727.

" The Occaſional Writer, N°. IV. To his " Imperial Majeſty."

" Obſervations on the writings of the Crafts- " man."

" Sequel of the Obſervations on the writings " of the Craftſman." 1730.

" Sedition and Defamation diſplayed, with a " Dedication to the Patrons of the Craftſman."

" A ſummary account of the ſtate of Dun- " kirk and the negotiations relating thereto; " in a letter from a Member of Parliament to " the Mayor of the Borough for which He " ſerves." 1733.

" A letter to the Craftſman on the Game " of Cheſs." 1733.

" The conduct of the oppoſition and ten- " dency of modern Patriotiſm." 1734.

" Speech

" Speech on the bill to prevent the ſettling " more lands in Mortmain."

" Speech for the Army." 1737.

" A Proteſt againſt proteſting with reaſons."

A paper, intituled, " The Lord's Proteſt."

" Letter to a Country Gentleman on the re- " vival of the Salt Duty."

" Account of Queen Anne's bounty."

" Letter to the Biſhop of Bangor on his late " Sermon upon Horſes and Aſſes."

" On the Pyramids, to Mrs. * * *.

" The Quaker's reply to a Country Parſon's " plea againſt the Quaker's bill for tythes."

" Letter to the Author of Common-Senſe, " or the Engliſhman's journal of Saturday, " April 16, 1737."

" Ancient and modern liberty ſtated and com- " pared."

" A letter from a Country Gentleman to his " Friend in London, concerning two collections " of letters and meſſages lately publiſhed be- " tween the K. Q. Pr. and Prſs."

" An examination of the facts and reaſonings " contained in a pamphlet, intituled, a letter " from a Member of Parliament to his Friend " in the Country, upon the motion to addreſs " his Majeſty to ſettle 100,000 *l.* per annum, " on his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales." 1739.

" Some remarks on the Minute Philoſopher."

" Epitaph on Queen Caroline in Latin and " Engliſh."

" Miſcellaneous thoughts on the preſent poſ- " ture of affairs." 1742.

" Three ſpeeches on the Gin-act."

" The queſtion ſtated in regard to the Army " in Flanders."

" A letter to Mr. Cibber on his letter to Mr. " Pope."

IN

IN VERSE.

" An Epiſtle from a Nobleman to a Doctor of " Divinty." [Dr. Sheridan] 1733.

" To the imitator of the Satire of the ſecond " book of Horace."

" Bolinbroke's addreſs to Ambition, in imita- " tion of the firſt Ode of the fourth book of " Horace." 1737.

" The difference between verbal and practical " Virtue; with a prefatory epiſtle from Mr. " Cibber to Mr. Pope." 1742.

Since his Lordſhip's deceaſe, there have been printed in Dodſley's collection of poems the following by Lord Hervey,

" To Mr. Fox [now Earl of Ilcheſter] writ- " ten at Florence, in imitation of Horace, ode " iv. book 2.†."

" To the ſame from Hampton-Court," 1731‡.

† *vol.* 3. *p.* 181.

‡ *ib. p.* 183.

" Anſwer

" Anſwer to Mr. Hammond's elegy to Miſs " Daſhwood ‖."

" Four Epiſtles in the manner of Ovid §." That from *Roxana to Philocles* is a miſtake, and ſhould be *Roxana to Uſbeck*. That from Monimia to Philocles is the beſt of his Lordſhip's poems; it was deſigned for Miſs Sophia Howe, Maid of Honour, to the Honourable Antony Lowther.

" Epilogue deſigned for Sophoniſba ¶."

" An imitation of Horace, addreſſed to Lord " Ilcheſter †."

" A love-letter ‡."

" A Satire in the manner of Perſius *."

Lord Hervey left ſeveral other works in proſe and verſe in manuſcript, particularly,

‖ *vol.* 4. *p.* 79.
§ *ib.* 82, *&c.*
¶ *ib. p.* 107.
† *ib. p.* 109.
‡ *ib.* 110.
* *vol.* 5. *p.* 147.

" Agrippina,

" Agrippina, a Tragedy in rhyme."

" Letters to Dr. Middleton on the method " of filling up the Roman Senate." The Doctor formed his own ſhare in this controverſy into a treatiſe publiſhed in his works.

" Memoirs from his firſt coming to court to " the death of the Queen."

HENRY LORD *HYDE*,

AND

CORNBURY.

THIS amiable and diſintereſted Lord was author of a few pamphlets, publiſhed without his name; of ſome tragedies, ſtill in manuſcript, and of a comedy called

" The miſtakes, or the happy reſentment." Given to Mrs. Porter for her benefit, and printed this year by ſubſcription, with a little preface by the Author of this work.

HORATIO

HORATIO

LORD *WALPOLE*,

WROTE many political pieces, among which were the following,

"The intereſt of Great-Britain ſteadily purſued. Part I. In anſwer to a pamphlet intituled, The caſe of the Hanover forces." 1743.

"A letter to a certain diſtinguiſhed patriot and applauded orator, on the publication of his celebrated ſpeech on the Seaford petition, in the Magazines, *&c.*" 1748.

"Complaints of the manufacturers, relating to the abuſes in marking the ſheep and winding the wool, *&c.*" 1752.

"Anſwer to the latter part of Lord Bolingbroke's letters on the ſtudy of Hiſtory." MS.

FINIS.

SUPPLEMENT.

HAVING found ſome ſcattered paſſages relating to ſome other Lords, which ſcarcely intitle them to places in this Catalogue, and which yet make me doubtful whether they ſhould not be inſerted; I chuſe for the preſent to range them here; and if hereafter I diſcover more evidence relating to them, I ſhall diſtribute them in their proper order, ſuppoſing this work ſhould be curious enough to call for another edition.

ANTONY BROWN,

VISCOUNT MONTACUTE.

IT is againſt my rule to reckon peers as authors, of whom nothing is extant but ſpeeches or letters. Indeed where there is a preſumption that either were publiſhed by the perſons themſelves, it makes a difference. I ſhould not re-

cord this Lord at all, but from his being mentioned as a writer by Biſhop Tanner for his

"Speech in the Houſe of Lords againſt the "alteration of religion ‡."

LORD CHANCELLOR *HATTON.*

WOOD ſays ‖, "He wrote, as it is ſaid, "ſeveral things pertaining to the Law, "but none of them are extant, only this, if I "may ſay it is his, and not his name ſet to it "for ſale-ſake."

"A treatiſe concerning ſtatutes or acts of par-"liament, and the expoſition thereof." Lond. 1677. octavo.

"Speeches ſpoken during the time of his "Chancellorſhip." MS.

‡ *p.* 131.

‖ *Athenæ, vol.* 1. *p.* 253.

Chriſtopher

Chriſtopher Lord Hatton, his kinſman and ſucceſſor, publiſhed

"The pſalms of David, with titles and col-"lects, according to the matter of each pſalm." Printed at Oxford, 1644, octavo; afterwards enlarged and publiſhed ſeveral times. Wood ſays‡, that they were compiled by Dr. Jer. Taylor, though they go under the name of the Lord Hatton.

THOMAS WENTWORTH, EARL of STRAFFORD,

IS not recorded here for his ſpeeches and letters, thoſe chef-d'œuvres of ſenſe, of nervous and pathetic eloquence; but on occaſion of an Elegy with ſome affecting lines, ſaid to have been compoſed by him the night before his execution. It has been re-publiſhed in the collection § of tracts called Lord Somers's; but in a

‡ *ib. p.* 254.

§ *ſecond coll. vol.* 2. *p.* 9.

ſubſequent † volume we are told that it was a fiction, avowed afterwards by another perſon. Moſt probably it was not genuine: That Hero had other ways of venting his ſcorn than in ſonnets and madrigals. When the Lieutenant of the Tower offered him a coach, leſt He ſhould be torn to pieces by the mob in paſſing to execution; He replied, "I die to pleaſe the people, "and I will die in their own way." With ſuch ſtern indifference to his fate, he was not likely to debaſe his dignity by puerile expreſſions of it.

LORD KEEPER COVENTRY.

BESIDES re-capitulating ſeveral of his ſpeeches in print, Wood ſays ‡ he hath extant

"An anſwer to the petition againſt recuſants."

† *fourth coll. vol.* 1. *p.* 83.

‡ *vol.* 1. *p.* 627.

And

And that there goes under his name another piece called,

"Perfect and exact directions to all those "that desire to know the true and just fees of "all the offices belonging to the court of Com-"mon-Pleas, Chancery, *&c.*" Lond. octavo.

JOHN LORD *LUCAS.*

AS it was burnt by the hands of the hangman, his Lordship himself probably published his

"Speech in the House of Peers, February "22, 1671, upon the reading the subsidy-bill "the second time in the presence of his Ma-"jesty §." In the state-poems I find one ¶, alluding to this speech, called "Lord Lucas's "Ghost."

§ *State-tracts, vol.* I. *p.* 454.

¶ *vol.* I. *p.* 173.

ROBERT

ROBERT SPENCER,

EARL of SUNDERLAND,

HAVING been loaded with variety of accusations for the lengths He had gone in countenancing Popery to flatter King James, and with betraying him afterwards to the Prince of Orange, published a vindication of his conduct called

"The Earl of Sunderland's letter to a friend "in the country, *&c.* March 23, 1689¶."

JOHN LORD *JEFFERIES,*

SON of the noted Chancellor. I find two little pieces ascribed to this Lord in the collection of State-poems in four volumes quarto, one is called

¶ *Somers's tracts, vol.* 1. *p.* 602.

"A

"A Fable†." The other ¶

"A burleſque tranſlation of an Elegy on the "Duke of Glouceſter."

ROBERT DUDLEY,

DUKE OF

NORTHUMBERLAND,

CALLED the natural Son, probably the legitimate Son of the great Earl of Leiceſter; having been deprived of his birth-right, and never acknowledged as a Peer of England, could not with propriety be claſſed among that order: Yet He was too great an honour to his country to be omitted; and it is the duty of the meaneſt Hiſtorian, and his felicity to have in his power, to do juſtice to the memory of the deſerving, which falls not within the compaſs of particulars to procure to the living. The Author of thoſe curious lives of the Dudleys in the

† *vol.* 2. *p.* 241.

¶ *vol.* 3. *p.* 342. Biographia

Biographia has already retrieved the fame of this extraordinary perſon from oblivion; and therefore I ſhall touch but very few particulars of his ſtory. He * was educated under Sir Thomas Chaloner, the accompliſhed governor of Prince Henry, and diſtinguiſhed his youth by martial atchievements, and by uſeful diſcoveries in the Weſt-Indies. But it was the Houſe of Medici, thoſe patrons of learning and talents, who foſtered this enterprizing ſpirit, and who were amply rewarded for their munificence by his projecting the free-port of Leghorn. He flouriſhed in their court and in that of the Emperor, who declared him Duke of Northumberland, a Dukedom remarkably confirmed to his Widow, whom Charles the Second created Ducheſs Dudley. Antony Wood ſays †, "The Duke was a com-
"pleat gentleman in all ſuitable employments, an
"exact ſeaman, an excellent architect, mathe-
"matician, phyſician, chymiſt, and what not?
"He was a handſome perſonable man, tall of
"ſtature, red-haired, and of admirable comport,
"and above all noted for riding the great-horſe,

* *Wood, vol.* 2. *p.* 126.

† *ib. p.* 27.

"for

"for tilting, and for his being the firſt of all, "that taught a Dog to ſit in order to catch "partridges." The ſame author gives this liſt of his works,

"Voyage to the iſland of Trinidada and the "coaſt of Paria, 1594, 1595*."

"Del arcano del mare, &c." Firenze 1630, 1646; in two volumes folio; full of mathematical cuts, ſea-charts, fortifications, &c.

"A diſcourſe to correct the exorbitances of "Parliaments, and to enlarge the King's re-"venue†. Written in the year 1613." This is the only uncommendable performance of our Author's life, and as it was attended by an extraordinary anecdote, the Reader is deſired to take a little notice of it, one very particular circumſtance having never, as I know, been remarked. This paper, by which Dudley had ſought to ingratiate himſelf with James the Firſt, concluding no method ſo eaſy or ſure for recovering his

* *See Hakeluyt's third volume of Engliſh voyages, p.* 574.

† *Ruſhworth, vol.* 1. *in the appendix, p.* 12.

own right as to inſtruct the King how to uſurp upon the rights of his ſubjects, this paper had long lain neglected; but in the year 1628, an Information was filed by Sir Robert Heath, Attorney-general, in the Star-chamber, againſt the Earls of Bedford, Somerſet, and Clare, Sir Robert Cotton, John Selden and Oliver St. John, for diſperſing this ſhameleſs libel. Foulis § would aſcribe this publication to the Patriots, who meaned to make the King odious; a moſt improbable charge, and not at all confirmed by what really happened afterwards, when it was re-publiſhed under the title of "Strafford's plot." There is greater reaſon to preſume that this attack on parliaments was not made without the connivance of the court, at leaſt was not diſagreable to it, the Attorney-general receiving orders, in the middle of the proſecution, to diſmiſs the cauſe, on pretence that his Majeſty was willing to extend his royal lenity to his ſubjects on the birth of a Prince, of whom the Queen was juſt delivered. The remarkable incident unnoticed, was the Earl of Somerſet being involved in this trial, that haughty and fallen Favorite,

§ *Hiſt. of plots, book* 1. *p.* 68.

generally

generally ſuppoſed to have dragged out the remainder of his life in infamy and obſcurity, but who here appears engaged in ſtate-intrigues with ſome of the greateſt Lords at that period.

"Catholicon." A phyſical book. He alſo diſcovered a purging powder, which paſſes under the name of a Phyſician who wrote a book on the virtues of it, and dedicated it to the Duke. Conſidering how enterprizing and dangerous a Miniſter He might have made, and what variety of talents were called forth by his misfortunes, it ſeems to have been happy both for the Duke and his country, that He was unjuſtly deprived of the honours to which his birth gave him pretenſions.

PEERESSES.

AS a thick quarto § volume has been publiſhed within theſe few years of ſuch illuſtrious Women as have contributed to the Republic of Letters, I ſhall be very brief on this head, having little to add to what that Author has ſaid.

MARGARET,

COUNTESS of RICHMOND

AND

DERBY,

THE Mother of Henry the Seventh, to whom She ſeems to have willingly ceded her *no* right to the Crown, while She employed

§ *Memoirs of ſeveral Ladies of Great-Britain, who have been celebrated for their writings*, &c. *by George Ballard*, 1752.

herſelf

herſelf in founding Colleges, and in acts of more real devotion and goodneſs than generally attend ſo much ſuperſtition. While She was yet young and a rich heireſs, the great Duke of Suffolk, Miniſter to Henry the Sixth, or rather to Queen Margaret, ſollicited her in marriage for his Son, though the King himſelf woed Her for his half-brother Edmund. On ſo nice a point the good young Lady adviſed with an elderly Gentlewoman, who thinking it too great a deciſion to take upon herſelf, recommended her to St. Nicholas, who whipping on ſome epiſcopal robes, appeared to her and declared in favour of Edmund. The old Gentlewoman, I ſuppoſe, was dead, and St. Nicholas out of the way, for we hear nothing of the Lady Margaret conſulting either of them on the choice of two other Huſbands after the death of Earl Edmund, by whom She had King Henry. Sir Henry Stafford, the ſecond, bequeathed to his Son-in-law, a trappur of four new horſe harniſh of velvet; and his Mother the Ducheſs of Buckingham, in conſideration of the Lady Margaret's great affection for litterature gave her the following legacy by her will, "To my daughter Richmond

"Richmond a book of Engliſh, being a legend "of ſaints; a book of French called, *Lucun*; "another book of French, of the epiſtles and "goſpels; and a primmer with claſps of ſilver "gilt, covered with purple velvet*."

Her virtues are exceedingly celebrated: "Her "humility was ſuch that She would often ſay, "on condition that the Princes of Chriſtendom "would combine themſelves and march againſt "the common enemy the Turks, She would "moſt willingly attend them and be their laun-"dreſs in the camp†." And for her chaſtity, the reverend Mr. Baker, who re-publiſhed Biſhop Fiſher's funeral ſermon on her, informs us, "That in her laſt huſband's days She obtained a "licence of him to live chaſte, whereupon She "took upon her the vow of celibacy."-------A boon as ſeldom requeſted, I believe, of a third huſband, as it probably would be eaſily granted.

This Princeſs publiſhed

"The mirroure of golde for the ſinfull ſoule, "tranſlated from a French tranſlation of a book

* *Dugdale.*

† *Camden's remains, p.* 271. *edit.* 1651.

"called,

"called, Speculum aureum peccatorum." Emprynted at London, in Fletſtrete, at the ſigne of St. George by Richard Pynſon, quarto, with cuts on vellum ‡.

"Tranſlation of the fourth book of Dr. J. "Gerſon's treatiſe of the imitation and follow-"ing the bleſſed life of our moſt merciful Saviour "Chriſt." Printed at the end of Dr. William Atkinſon's Engliſh tranſlation of the three firſt books, 1504.

She alſo by her Son's command and authority "Made the orders [yet extant] for great eſtates "of Ladies and noble Women, for their pre-"cedence, attires, and wearing of barbes at "funerals over the Chin and under the "ſame ‖."

‡ *Ballard, p. 16.*

‖ *Ballard aud Sandford.*

JOANNA

JOANNA
LADY BERGAVENNY.

IN Lord Oxford's library was the following book*,

"The monument of matrons, containing "seven several lamps of virginitie or distinct "treatises, compiled by Thomas Bently," black letter, no date. In the beginning was a note written by the reverend Mr. Baker, saying that this book contained several valuable pieces or prayers, by Queen Katherine, Queen Elizabeth, *the Lady Abergavenny and others*. If I guess right, this Lady Abergavenny was Joanna, daughter of Thomas Fitz-Alan Earl of Arundel, wife of George Lord Bergavenny, who died in the twenty-seventh of Henry the Eighth, and Niece of that bright restorer of Litterature,

* *Harl. Catal. vol.* 1. *p.* 100.

Antony

Antony Earl Rivers. If my conjecture is juſt, She was probably the Foundreſs of that noble ſchool of female learning, of which [with herſelf] there were no leſs than four Authoreſſes in three deſcents, as will appear by this ſhort table, and by the ſubſequent account of thoſe illuſtrious Ladies:

Thos. Fitz-Alan Earl of Arundel,

William, Joanna, G. Ld. Bergavenny,

Henry = Mary Arundel,

Joanna, Lord Lumley. Mary, T. D. of Norfolk.

LADY *JANE GRAY.*

THIS admirable young Heroine ſhould perhaps be inſerted in the Royal Catalogue, rather than here, as She was no Peereſs; but having omitted her there, as She is never ranked

in the list of Kings and Queens, it is impossible entirely to leave out the fairest ornament of her Sex. It is remarkable that her Mother [like the Countess of Richmond before-mentioned] not only waved her * small pretensions in favour of

* *It is very observable how many defects concurred in the title of this Princess to the Crown.* I. *Her Descent was from the younger Sister of Henry the Eighth, and there were descendents of the Elder living, whose claim indeed had been set aside by the power given by parliament to King Henry to regulate the succession.------A power, which not being founded on national expedience, could be of no force: And additionally invalidated by that King having by the same authority settled the crown preferably on his own daughters, who were both living.* II. *Her Mother, from whom alone Jane could derive any right, was alive.* III. *That Mother was young enough to have other children* [*not being past thirty-one* † *at the death of King Edward*] *and if She had born a Son, his right, prior to that of his Sister, was incontestable.* IV. *Charles Brandon, father of the Duchess of Suffolk, had married one woman while contracted to another; but was divorced to fulfil his promise: The repudiated Wife*

† *See Vertue's print of this Duchess and her second Husband, where her age is said to be thirty six, in* 1559.

was

of her daughter, but bore her train when She made her public entry into the Tower‡.

Of this lovely Scholar's writing we have "Four Latin epiſtles," three to Bullinger, and one to her Siſter the Lady Catherine; printed in a book called, "Epiſtolæ ab Eccleſiæ "Helveticæ reformatoribus, vel ad eos ſcriptæ, "&c." Tiguri. 1742. octavo. The fourth was written the night before her death in a Greek Teſtament in which She had been reading, and which She ſent to her Siſter.

"Her conference with Feckenham Abbot of "Weſtminſter, who was ſent to convert Her "to Popery‖."

was living, when he married Mary Queen of France, by whom he had the Ducheſs. V. *If however Charles Brandon's firſt marriage ſhould be deemed null, there is no ſuch plea to be made in favour of the Ducheſs Frances herſelf, Henry Duke of Suffolk, father of Jane, being actually married to the ſiſter of the Earl of Arundel, whom he divorced without the leaſt grounds, to make room for his marriage with Frances.*

‡ *Strype's memorials, vol. 3. p. 2.*

‖ *Ballard, p.* 105.

" A letter to Dr. Harding, her Father's chap-
" lain, who had apoſtatized §."

" A prayer for her own uſe during her impri-
" ſonment ¶."

" Four Latin verſes written in priſon with a
" pin *."

" Her ſpeech on the ſcaffold †."

Hollingſhed and Sir Richard Baker ſay She wrote divers other things, but not where they are to be found. Bale ‡ adds to the above-mentioned

" The complaint of a ſinner."

" The duty of a chriſtian."

Fox ‖ mentions

" A letter to her father."

§ *Printed in the Phœnix, vol.* 2. *p.* 28.
¶ *Vide Fox's acts and monuments.*
* *Ballard, p.* 116.
† *ib. p.* 114.
‡ *p.* 110.
‖ *Fox, p.* 1420.

MARY

MARY

COUNTESS of *ARUNDEL*,

DAUGHTER of Thomas Lord Arundel of Wardour, married firſt to Robert Ratcliff Earl of Suſſex, and afterwards to Henry Fitz-Alan Earl of Arundel, as may be ſeen in the preceding table. She tranſlated from Engliſh into Latin,

" Sententias & præclara facta Alexandri Se-
" veri imperatoris;" and dedicated it to her father. Extant in manuſcript in the King's library ‡.

" De ſtirpe & familiâ Alexandri Severi, &
" de ſignis quæ ei portendebant imperium."

‡ *Vide Caſley's catalogue, p.* 196.

From

From Greek into Latin

"Selectas ſententias ſeptem ſapientum Græ-
"corum."

"Similitudines ex Platonis, Ariſtotelis, Senecæ
"& aliorum Philoſophorum libris collectas."
Dedicated to her father ‖.

Learning had now taken a conſiderable flight ſince the days of Edward the Fourth: Sir Thomas More mentions it as very extraordinary that Jane Shore could read and write.

JOANNA LADY LUMLEY,

ELDEST daughter of the Lady laſt-mentioned, tranſlated from the original into Latin

"Iſocrates's oration called Archidamus."
Manuſcript in the King's library.

‖ *Vide Tanner's biblioth. Brit. p.* 50, *and Caſley ubi ſupra.*

"The

"The second and third orations to Nicocles." Dedicated to her father †.

"A fourth, intituled Evagoras." Dedicated to the same. In the same place.

From Greek into English

"The Iphigenia of Euripides." Extant in the same place.

MARY

DUCHESS of NORFOLK *,

YOUNGER daughter of the Countess of Arundel, and first wife of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, who was beheaded on account of the Queen of Scots, translated from Greek

"Certain ingenious sentences collected out of various authors:" Dedicated to her father ‡.

† *ibid.*

* *She died in* 1557.

‡ *In the King's-library.*

MARY

COUNTESS of PEMBROKE,

THE celebrated Sister of Sir Philip Sidney, wrote

"Poems and translations in verse of several "psalms," said to be preserved in the library at Wilton †.

"A discourse of life and death, written in "French by Philip Mornay, done into English "by the Countess of Pembroke, dated May 13, "1590, at Wilton." Printed at London for H. Ponsonby, 1600, 12mo.

"The Tragedie of Antonie, done into Eng-"lish by the Countess of Pembroke." Lond. 1595. 12mo.

† *Ballard, p.* 260.

ELIZABETH

ELIZABETH

LADY RUSSEL,

OF a family as learned as the Fitz-Alans, was third daughter of Sir Antony Cooke, and Sifter of the Ladies Burleigh and Bacon, whoſe erudition is ſufficiently known. She was married, firſt to Sir Thomas Hobby, Embaſſador from Queen Elizabeth at Paris, where he died 1566; and ſecondly to John Lord Ruſſel, Son of Francis, the ſecond Earl of Bedford. She ſurvived both her Huſbands, and wrote Greek, Latin and Engliſh epitaphs in verſe for them and others of her relations. It is her daughter by her ſecond Huſband, whoſe effigy is fooliſhly ſhown in Weſtminſter-Abbey, as killed by the prick of a needle.

Lady Ruſſel tranſlated out of French into Engliſh

"A way of reconciliation of a good and learned man, touching the true nature and substance of the body and blood of Chriſt in the ſacrament." Printed 1605; and dedicated to her daughter Anne Ruſſel, wife of Lord Henry Herbert, heir of Edward Earl of Worceſter; with Latin and Engliſh verſes.

Ballard has printed †

"A letter to Lord Burleigh about the extravagance of her youngeſt Son."

ELIZABETH

COUNTESS of LINCOLN,

DAUGHTER and coheireſs of Sir Henry Knevet, and wife of Thomas Earl of Lincoln, wrote

† *ib. p.* 195.

"The

"The Counteſs of Lincoln's nurſerie ‡." Oxf. 1621. 4°. Addreſſed to her daughter-in-law Bridget Counteſs of Lincoln. She ſpeaks of it as the firſt of her printed works, but I can find no account of any other.

ANNE

COUNTESS of DORSET

AND

PEMBROKE.

THIS high-born and high-ſpirited Lady was Heireſs of the Cliffords Earls of Cumberland, and was firſt married to Richard Earl of Dorſet, whoſe life and actions She celebrated. Her ſecond match was not ſo happy, being ſoon parted from her Lord, that memora-

‡ *ib.* 267. *Wood aſcribes this piece to one Dr. Lodge, vol.* 2. *p.* 498.

ble ſimpleton † Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, with whom Butler has ſo much diverted himſelf. Anne the Counteſs was remarkably religious, magnificent and diſpoſed to letters. She erected a pillar in the county of Weſtmorland on the ſpot where She took the laſt leave of her Mother, a monument to her tutor Samuel Daniel, the poetic hiſtorian, another to Spenſer, founded two hoſpitals, and repaired or built ſeven churches and ſix caſtles ‡. She wrote

"Memoirs of her huſband Richard Earl of "Dorſet:" Never printed.

"Sundry memorials of herſelf and her pro-"genitors."

† *The firſt wife of this Earl was Suſan daughter of the Earl of Oxford. I find a book ſet forth in her name called,* "*The Counteſs of Montgomery's* "*Euſebia, expreſſing briefly the Soul's praying* "*robes, by Newton,* 1620." *Vide Harl. Catal. vol.* I. *p.* 100.

‡ *Vide Ballard, and Memorials of worthy perſons, p.* 92, *and* 94.

And

And the following letter to Sir Joſeph Williamſon, Secretary of State to Charles the Second, who having ſent to nominate to her a Member for the borough of Appleby, She returned this reſolute anſwer, which though printed in another place ‖, is moſt proper to be inſerted here:

"I Have been bullied by an Uſurper, I have "been neglected by a Court, but I will "not be dictated to by a Subject: Your Man "ſha'n't ſtand.

ANNE DORSET,
PEMBROKE and MONTGOMERY."

MARGARET DUCHESS of NEWCASTLE.

HAVING already taken notice of her Grace in the courſe of this work, I ſhall here only give a liſt of her works, which fill many folios.

‖ *The World, vol.* I. *numb.* XIV. "The

" The World's Olio.

" Nature's picture drawn by Fancy's pencil " to the life." " In this volume," ſays the title, " are ſeveral feigned ſtories of natural " deſcriptions, as comical, tragical and tragi- " comical, poetical, romantical, philoſophical, " and hiſtorical, *&c. &c.*" Lond. 1656. folio. One may gueſs how like this portrait of Nature is, by the fantaſtic bill of the features.

" Orations of divers ſorts, accomodated to " divers places." Lond. 1662. fol.

" Plays." Lond. 1662.

" Philoſophical and phyſical opinions." Lond. 1663. fol.

" Obſervations upon experimental philoſophy. " To which is added the deſcription of a new " world." Lond. 1668. folio. One Mr. James Briſtow began to tranſlate ſome part of theſe philoſophic diſcourſes into Latin.

" Philoſo-

" Philoſophical letters." Lond. 1664. fol.

" Poems and phancies." Lond. 1664. fol.

" Sociable letters." Lond. 1664. fol.

" The life of the Duke her huſband, &c." Lond. 1667. fol. It was tranſlated into Latin.

" Plays never before printed." Lond. 1668. fol.

Her plays alone are nineteen in number, and ſome of them in two parts. One of them, " The blazing world," is unfiniſhed, her Grace [which ſeems never elſe to have happened to her] " finding her genius not tend to the proſecution " of it." To another called, " The Preſence," are nine and twenty ſupernumerary ſcenes. In another, " The unnatural Tragedy," is a whole ſcene written againſt Camden's Britannia: Her Grace thought, I ſuppoſe, that a geographic ſatire in the middle of a play was mixing the *utile* with the *dulci*. Three volumes more in folio of her poems are preſerved in manuſcript. Whoever has a mind to know more of this fertile pedant, will find a detail of her works in Ballard's memoirs, from whence I have taken this account.

ANNE

A N N E

COUNTESS of WINCHELSEA,

AN eſteemed Poeteſs, is recorded, with ſome of her poems in the General Dictionary. Her

"Poem on the ſpleen," was printed in Gildon's miſcellany, 1701. octavo. Rowe addreſſed one to her on the ſight of it.

Her poems were printed at London, 1713, octavo; with a tragedy never acted, called, "Ariſtomenes." *

* *In the miſcellany* [*vol.* 2.] *called*, "*Buckingham's works*," *I find a very ſilly poem aſcribed to a* LADY SANDWICH. *This ſhould be the Lady lately deceaſed at Paris, daughter of the celebrated Earl of Rocheſter: But She inherited too much wit to have written ſo ill.*

A copy

A copy of her verſes to Mr. Pope are printed before the old edition of his works; and two others of his and hers are in the General Dictionary.

Another little poem in Prior's poſthumous works *.

A great number of her poems are ſaid to be extant in manuſcript †.

SARAH

DUCHſs. of MARLBOROUGH.

IT is ſeldom the Public receives information on Princes and Favorites from the fountain-head: Flattery or invective is apt to prevert the relations of others. It is from their own pens alone, whenever they are ſo gracious,

* *vol.* I. *p.* 20.

† *General Dict. vol.* 10. *Ballard, p.* 431.

like the Lady in queſtion, as to have *a paſſion for fame and approbation**, that we learn exactly, how trifling and fooliſh and ridiculous their views and actions were, and how often the miſchief they did proceeded from the moſt inadequate cauſes. We happen to know indeed, though he was no author, that the Duke of Buckingham's repulſes in very impertinent amours, involved King James and King Charles in national quarrels with Spain and France. From her Grace of Marlborough we may collect, that Queen Anne was driven to change her Miniſtry, and in conſequence, the fate of Europe, becauſe She dared to affect one bed-chamber woman, as She had done another. The Ducheſs could not comprehend how the Couſins Sarah Jennings and Abigail Hill could ever enter into competition, though the One did but kneel to gather up the clue of favour, which the other had haughtily toſſed away; and which She could not recover by putting The Whole Duty of Man into the Queen's hands to teach her Friendſhip†.

* *Vide her apology, p.* 5.

† *ib. p.* 268.

This

This favorite Ducheſs, who like the proud Duke of Eſpernon, lived to brave the Succeſſors in a court where She had domineered, wound up her capricious life, where it ſeems She had begun it, with an apology for her Conduct. The piece, though weakened by the prudence of thoſe who were to correct it, though maimed by her Grace's own corrections, and though great part of it is rather the annals of a wardrobe than of a reign, yet has ſtill curious anecdotes, and a few of thoſe ſallies of wit which fourſcore years of arrogance could not fail to produce in ſo fantaſtic an underſtanding. And yet by altering her memoires as often as her will, She diſappointed the public as much as her own family. However, the cheif objects remain; and one ſees exactly how Europe and the backſtairs took their places in her imagination and in her narrative. The Revolution left no impreſſion on her mind but of Queen Mary turning up bed-cloaths; and the Proteſtant Hero, of but a ſelfiſh glutton who devoured a diſh of peas from his Siſter-in-law. In fact, events paſſing through the medium of our paſſions muſt ſtrike different beholders in very different lights: Had

Marlborough himſelf written his own hiſtory from his heart as the partner of his fortunes did, He would probably have dwelt on the diamond ſword, which the Emperor gave him, and have ſcrupulouſly told us how many carrats each diamond weighed. I ſay not this in detraction from his merits and ſervices: It is from our paſſions and foibles that Providence calls forth it's great purpoſes. If the Duke could have been content with an hundred thouſand pounds, he might poſſibly have ſtopped at the taking of Leige: As He thirſted for a million, He penetrated to Hockſtet.

Mrs. Abigail Hill is not the only perſon tranſmitted to poſterity with marks of the Ducheſs's reſentment. Lord Oxford, *Honeſt Jack Hill, the ragged Boy, the Quebec-General*, and others make the ſame figure in her hiſtory that they did in her mind.---------Sallies of paſſion not to be wondered at in One who has ſacrificed even the private letters of her Miſtreſs and Benefactreſs!

We

We have nothing of her Grace's writing but the

"Apology for the conduct of the Dowager "Ducheſs of Marlborough from her firſt com- "ing to court to the year 1710, in a letter from "herſelf to my Lord * * * *." Lond. 1742.

FRANCES

DUCHESS of SOMERSET,

HAD as much taſte for the writings of others, as modeſty about her own.

SCOTCH

SCOTCH AUTHORS.

IT is not my purpoſe to give an exact account of the Royal and Noble Authors of Scotland: I am not enough verſed in them to do juſtice to Writers of the moſt accompliſhed Nation in Europe; the Nation to which, if any one Country is endowed with a ſuperior partition of ſenſe, I ſhould be inclined to give the preference in that particular. The little I ſhall ſay both of Scotch and Iriſh Writers is what has occurred to me accidentally. Many Natives of each kingdom are far better qualified to compleat the Catalogue, to which I only mean to contribute ſome hints. Even in the Engliſh Liſt I pretend to no merit but in the pains I have taken, and that with too much hurry.

JAMES THE FIRST.*

WROTE

"On his future Wife," one book.

"Scotch

* *For this account of the Scotch Kings ſee Tanner, p.* 426. *I have omitted the ſecond James, whom*

" Scotch ſonnets," one book. One of them, " A lamentation while in England," is in manuſcript in the Bodleian library, and praiſes Gower and Chaucer exceedingly.

" Rythmos Latinos." lib. 1.

" On Muſic."

JAMES THE FOURTH,

WROTE

" On the Apocalypſe."

JAMES THE FIFTH,

WROTE the celebrated ballad called

" Chriſt's Kirk on the green."

whom the Biſhop makes an author becauſe edidit edictum pacificatorium: *A Conſtable that reads the Riot-act is as much intituled to that denomination.*

MARY

MARY.

IT would be idle to dwell on the ſtory of this Princeſs, too well known from having the misfortune to be born in the ſame age, in the ſame iſland with, and to be handſomer than Elizabeth. Mary had the weakneſs to ſet up a claim to a greater kingdom than her own without an army; and was at laſt reduced by her crimes to be a * Saint in a religion, which was oppoſite to what her rival profeſſed out of policy. Their different talents for a Crown appeared even in their paſſions as Women: Mary deſtroyed her Huſband for killing a Muſician that was her galant; and then married her Huſband's aſſaſſin. Elizabeth diſdained to marry her Lovers,

* *In the Church of the Celeſtins at Paris it is ſaid on the tomb of Francis the Second,* "*That it is proof* "*enough of his beatitude, that he had the Martyr* "*Mary Stuart to his wife.*"

and

and put one of them to death for presuming too much on her affection. The Mistress of David Rizio could not but miscarry in a contest with the Queen of Essex. As handsome as She was, Sixtus the Fifth never wished to pass a night with Mary.--------She was no mould to cast Alexanders!

Historians agree in the variety of her accomplishments. She altered a Latin distich which She found in the fragments of Cæsar, and wrote on a pane of Glass at Buxton wells†,

"Buxtona, quæ calidæ celebraris nomine lymphæ,
"Fortè mihi posthâc non adeunda, vale!"

As She did this distich in a window at Fotheringay,

"From the top of all my trust
"Mishap has laid me in the dust‡."

She is reported to have written ‖ "Poems on various occasions," in the Latin, French and Scotch languages.

† *Ballard.*
‡ *ibid.*
‖ *Tanner.*

"Royal advice to her Son," in two books.

Among the Latin § poems of Sir Thomas Chaloner is a copy of verſes ſaid to be tranſlated from ſome French ones written by this Queen, and ſent, with a diamond curiouſly ſet, to Queen Elizabeth.

A great number of her original letters are preſerved in the King of France's library, in the Royal, Cottonian and Aſhmolean libraries here: As many others are in print, *viz.*

"Eleven to Earl Bothwell," tranſlated from the French by Edward Simmons, of Chriſt-Church, Oxford; and printed at Weſtminſter, 1726.

"Ten more ¶, with her anſwers to the arti-"cles againſt her."

"Six more," in Anderſon's collections.

"Another," in the appendix to her life by Dr. Jebb.

§ *Page* 353, *at the end of his book de Repub. Anglor. inſtaur.*

¶ *In Haynes's State-papers.*

And

And ſome others diſperſed among the works of Pius the Fifth, Buchanan, Camden, Udal and Sanderſon.

LORD CHANCELLOR *MAITLAND*,

CREATED Lord Maitland by James the Sixth, to whom he had been Secretary of State, was famous for his

"Latin epigrams†."

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, EARL of STIRLING,

WAS a very celebrated Poet, and greatly ſuperior to the ſtyle of his age. His works are printed in folio: The cheif of which are four Tragedies in alternate rhyme.---The firſt grant of Nova Scotia was made to this Lord.

† *Vide Bacon-papers, vol.* 1. *p.* 295.

SIR *ROBERT KERR*, EARL of ANCRAM.

I Find a † ſhort but very pretty copy of verſes from him to Drummond of Hawthornden, one of the beſt modern hiſtorians, and no mean imitator of Livy.

JOHN LORD *NEPER*,

BARON of Marcheſton, renowned for his mathematic and logarithmic knowledge, and author of the celebrated invention called *Neper's bones*, drew up an account of his other diſcoveries in a book called ‡

"Secret inventions profitable and neceſſary in "theſe days for defence of this iſland, and with-

† *Vide at the end of Drummond's works.*

‡ *Bacon-papers, vol.* 2. *p.* 28.

"ſtanding

" ſtanding of ſtrangers, enemies of God's truth " and religion." Some of theſe projects ſound a little like the Marquis of Worceſter's; one is a burning-glaſs to deſtroy ſhips; another, a method for ſailing under water.

JAMES DUKE *HAMILTON*,

THIS Nobleman, ſo well known by his politics and tragic end, is ſeldom conſidered in the light of an Author, yet ‖ Antony Wood mentions the following pieces,

Preface to a book intituled, " General de- " mands concerning the late Covenant, *&c.*" 1638. quarto.

" Various letters."

" Conferences, advices, anſwers, *&c.*" publiſhed in Burnet's lives of the Dukes of Hamilton.

‖ *vol.* 2. *p.* 121.

HENRY

HENRY CARY,

LORD FALKLAND.

SCotland and England have each pretenſions to this conſpicuous line, of which Four ſucceſſively were Authors †. England gave them origine, Scotland their title. Henry is ſaid by the Scotch peerage to have been made Comptroller of the Houſhold and a Peer by King James, for being the firſt who carried him the news of the death of Queen Elizabeth; but that is a blunder: Robert Carey Earl of Monmouth was that Meſſenger. Lord Falkland was Maſter of the Jewel-office to Elizabeth, and was made Knight of the Bath at the creation of Prince Henry, and Lord Lieutenant of Ire-

† *It is to preſerve this chain entire, that I have choſen to place theſe four Lords together, though they ought to have been intermixed with the reſt in this liſt, according to the periods in which they lived.*

land,

land, from which he was removed with disgrace by the intrigues of the Papists; yet his honour was afterwards entirely vindicated ‡. He is remarkable for an invention to prevent his name being counterfeited, by artfully concealing in it the successive year of his age, and by that means detecting a Man who had not observed so nice a particularity ‖. He had an excellent character; and is said to have written many things which never were published, except

"The History of the most unfortunate Prince, "King Edward the Second; with choice poli-"tical observations on him and his unhappy "Favorites, *&c.*" Found among his papers, and printed 1680, folio and octavo.

‡ *Biogr. vol.* 2.

‖ *Loyd's State-worthies, p.* 938. *This little circumstance was thought not unworthy of repetition at a time when the unsuspecting carelessness of a great Prelate in this particular has involved him in so much trouble.------A trouble however to which we owe a beautiful picture of the most virtuous mind and admirable abilities, triumphing over the imposture of others and the infirmities of his own great age. See the Bishop of Winchester's letter to Mr. Chevalier.*

"A letter

"A letter to James the First§."

"An Epitaph [not bad] on Elizabeth Coun-
"teſs of Huntingdon¶."

LUCIUS CARY,
LORD FALKLAND.

THERE never was a ſtronger inſtance of what the magic of words and the art of an Hiſtorian can effect, than in the character of this Lord, who ſeems to have been a virtuous well-meaning Man with a moderate underſtanding†, who got knocked on the head early in the civil war, becauſe it boded ill: And yet by the happy ſolemnity of my Lord Clarendon's diction, Lord Falkland is the favorite perſonage

§ *Biogr. vol.* 2. *p.* 1182.

¶ *Memorials and characters of eminent and worthy perſons, fol.* 1741; *in the appendix, p.* 15.

† *See his ſpeeches, which by no means ſhew great parts.*

of

of that noble work. We admire the pious Æneas, who with all his unjuſt and uſurping pretenſions, we are taught to believe was the ſent of Heaven; but it is the amiable Pallas we regret, though He was killed before He had performed any action of conſequence.

That Lord Falkland was a weak man, to me appears indubitable. We are told He acted with Hampden and the Patriots, till He grew better informed what was ‡ Law. It is certain that the ingenious Mr. Hume has ſhown that both King James and King Charles acted upon precedents of prerogative which they found eſtabliſhed.-------Yet will this neither juſtify them nor Lord Falkland. If it would, where ever Tyranny is eſtabliſhed by Law, it ought to be ſacred and perpetual. Thoſe Patriots did not attack King Charles ſo much for violation of the Law, as to oblige him to ſubmit to the amendment of *it:* And I muſt repeat, that it

‡ *It is evident from his ſpeech againſt the Judges that this could not be entirely the caſe, for he there aſſerts that thoſe Men had not only acted contrary to ancient laws and cuſtoms, but even to ſome made in that very reign.*

was great weakneſs to oppoſe a Prince for breaking the Law, and yet ſcruple to oppoſe him when He obſtructed the correction of it. My Lord Falkland was a ſincere Proteſtant; would He have taken up arms againſt Henry the Eighth for adding new nonſenſe to eſtabliſhed Popery, and would He not have fought to obtain the Reformation? Again:----When He abandoned Hampden and that party, becauſe He miſtruſted the extent of their deſigns, did it juſtify his going over to the King? With what-----I will not ſay, Conſcience.-----But with what reaſon could He, who had been ſo ſenſible of grievances ‖, lend his hand to reſtore the authority from whence thoſe grievances flowed? Did the Uſurpation of Cromwell prove that Laud had been a meek Paſtor? If Hampden and Pym were bad men and ambitious, could not Lord Falkland have done more ſervice to the State by remaining with them and checking their attempts and moderating their councils, than by offering his ſword and abilities to the King? His Lordſhip had felt the tyranny; did not He know, that, if autho-

‖ *See his ſpeech againſt the Biſhops.*

rized

rized by victory, neither the King's temper nor government were likely to become more gentle? Did He think that loſs of Liberty or loſs of Property are not Evils but when the Law of the Land allows them to be ſo? Not to deſcant too long; it is evident to me that this Lord had much debility of mind and a kind of ſuperſtitious ſcruples, that might flow from an excellent heart, but by no means from a ſolid underſtanding. His refuſing to entertain ſpies or to open letters, when Secretary of State, were the punctilios of the former, not of the latter; and his putting on a clean ſhirt to be killed in, is no proof of ſenſe either in his Lordſhip, or in the § Hiſtorian, who thought it worth relating. Falkland's ſigning the declaration that He did not believe the King intended to make war on the Parliament, and at the ſame time ſubſcribing to levy twenty horſe for his Majeſty's ſervice, comes under a deſcription, which, for the ſake of the reſt of his character, I am willing to call great infatuation. He wrote

"Poems."

§ *Whitlocke.*

"A Speech, on ill Counſellors about the "King," 1640.

"A ſpeech againſt the Lord Keeper Finch "and the Judges."

"A ſpeech againſt the Biſhops, February 9, "1640."

"A draught of a ſpeech concerning Epiſco-"pacy," found among his papers, printed at Oxford, 1644.

"A diſcourſe concerning Epiſcopacy."

"A diſcourſe of the infallibility of the Church "of Rome." One George Holland, a popiſh prieſt, replying to this, his Lordſhip publiſhed the following anſwer,

"A view of ſome exceptions made againſt "the diſcourſe of the infallibility of the Church "of Rome."

"A Letter to Mr. F. M." Printed at the end of Mr. Charles Gataker's anſwer to five captious queſtions. Lond. 1673. quarto.

"A Letter

" A Letter to Dr. Beale, Maſter of St. John's " College, Cambridge ¶."

He is ſaid too to have aſſiſted Chillingworth in his book called, " The Religion of Proteſ- " tants †."

HENRY CARY,

LORD FALKLAND,

DIED young, having given inſtances of wit and parts. Being brought early into the Houſe of Commons, and a grave Senator objecting to his youth, " and to his not looking " as if he had ſowed his wild oats," He replied with great quickneſs, " Then I am come to the " propereſt place, where are ſo many Geeſe to " pick them up." He wrote

¶ *Biogr. vol.* 2. *p.* 1182.
† *ib. p.* 1186.

" The

"The Marriage-night, a Comedy;" abſurdly aſcribed by Antony Wood to the laſt Lord. His Son

ANTONY CARY,

LORD FALKLAND,

WROTE

"A prologue intended for the Old "Batchelor," but it ſeems to have had too little delicacy even for that play and that age.

Lord Lanſdown has inſcribed a copy of verſes to this Lord's Son, Lucius Henry, the fifth Lord Falkland, who ſerved in Spain.

THOMAS

THOMAS

LORD *FAIRFAX*,

THE Parliamentary General. One can eaſily believe his having been the Tool of Cromwell, when one ſees by his own Memoirs how little idea He had of what he had been about. He left

" Short Memorials of Thomas Lord Fairfax, " written by himſelf." Lond. 1699.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

MARQUIS of ARGYLE.

IT will not appear extraordinary, that this illuſtrious blood which has produced ſo many eminent Perſons, ſhould have added to the Catalogue of Noble Authors from it's own

own liſt of Stateſmen and Heroes. It is totally unneceſſary for me to enter into their characters, that taſk having been ſo fully performed by one § who wears the honour of their name, and who, it is no compliment to ſay, is one of the ableſt and moſt beautiful Writers of this Country.

In the Catalogue of the Harleian library, I find theſe ‖ pieces

"Marquis of Argyle his inſtructions to a "Son." 1661. It is obſervable that this Lord quarrelled both with his Father and his Son.

"His Defences againſt the Grand Indict-"ment of High-Treaſon." 1661.

§ *Vide the Lives of the Earls of Argyle, Biogr. Brit. vol.* 2. *pages* 1142, 1155.

‖ *vol.* 4. *p.* 817.

ARCHIBALD

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

EARL of ARGYLE.

HAVING ſeen nothing of this Lord's compoſition but his own Epitaph in verſe, written the night before his execution, he can ſcarce with propriety be called an Author, no more than the Marquis of Montroſe, whom I have omitted, notwithſtanding his well-known little elegy on King Charles. Yet Argyle's epitaph, though not very poetic, has energy enough to make one conclude that it was not his firſt eſſay. At leaſt there is an heroic ſatisfaction of conſcience expreſſed in it, worthy of the cauſe in which he fell.

RICHARD MAITLAND,
EARL of LAUDERDALE,

TRanſlated Virgil; it was printed in two volumes. The manuſcript was communicated to Mr. Dryden who adopted many of the lines into his own tranſlation.

COLIN LINDSAY,
EARL of BALCARRAS;

THE third Earl of that name, was of the Privy Council and Treaſury to James the Second, to whom his loyalty was unſhaken, as his character was unblemiſhed. He was a man of plain ſenſe and ſmall fortune, and left a ſmall volume of memoirs much eſteemed, intituled

"An account of the affairs of Scotland re-"lating to the Revolution in 1688, as ſent to "the late King James the Second, when in "France." Lond. 1714. thin octavo.

JOHN

JOHN DALRYMPLE,
VISCOUNT STAIR,

DREW up "An Inſtitute of the Law of "Scotland," which was publiſhed in 1693, and was received with univerſal approbation‡.

ANNE
COUNTESS of MORTON.

THERE goes under the name of this Lady a ſmall book of Devotions, in which She aſks God this meek queſtion, "O "Lord, wilt Thou humble thyſelf to hunt "after a Flea?" But it appears by the preface that it was compoſed by one M. G.

‡ *Biogr. Brit. p.* 2257.

IRISH PEERS.

GERALD FITZGERALD, EARL of DESMOND;

THE fourth Earl of that line, was called the Poet, and for his ſkill in the mathematics was thought a Magician. This was about the year 1370‡.

GEORGE CALVERT, LORD BALTIMORE,

WAS brought up under Sir Robert Cecil, and in 1619, attained the office of Secretary of State, which however He reſigned

‡ *Lodge's Iriſh peerage, vol.* 1. *p.* 10.

con-

conſcientiouſly in 1624, on having embraced the Roman Catholic religion. He remained Privy Counſellor and was made a Baron. He had the grant of Avalon, the firſt Chriſtian ſettlement in Newfoundland, whither He went and defended it bravely againſt the French; and on it's being afterwards yielded to them, He obtained the grant of Maryland, of which his family are ſtill Proprietors.

We have this liſt of his works ‡,

"Carmen funebre in Dom. Hen. Untonum ad "Gallos bis legatum, ibique nuper fato functum." 1596. quarto. The Earl of Briſtol wrote an elegy on the ſame occaſion ‖.

"Speeches in Parliament."

"Various Letters of State."

"The anſwer of Tom Telltroth."

"The practice of Princes and lamentation of "the Kirk." 1642. qu°.

"Something about Maryland." Not printed.

‡ *Biogr. Brit. vol.* 2. *p.* 1117. *Wood, vol.* 1. *p.* 565.

‖ *See vol.* 1. *p.* 196, *of this work.* ROGER

ROGER BOYLE,

EARL of ORRERY,

A Man, who never made a bad figure, but as an Author. As a Soldier, his bravery was diſtinguiſhed, his ſtratagems remarkable ‡. As a Stateſman, it is ſufficient to ſay that He had the confidence of Cromwell: As a Man, he was grateful and would have ſupported the Son of his Friend: Like Cicero and Richelieu he could not be content without being a Poet. The ſenſible Author of a very curious life of this Lord in the Biographia ſeems to be as bad a judge of poetry as his Lordſhip or Cicero, when he ſays that his writings are never flat and trivial.-----What does he think of an hundred ſuch lines as theſe,

‡ *See his Life in the Biogr. Brit.*

"When

" When to the wars of Aquitaine I went,
" I made a friendſhip with the Earl of Kent ‖ ."

One might as ſoon find the ſublime, or the modeſt, or the harmonious in this line,

" O Fortunatam natam Me Conſule Romam ! "

Lord Orrery wrote

" The Iriſh Colours diſplayed; in a reply of " an Engliſh Proteſtant to a letter of an Iriſh " Roman Catholic." Lond. 1662.

" An anſwer to a ſcandalous letter lately " printed, and ſubſcribed by Peter Walſh, *&c.*" Dublin 1662, qu°. and Lond.

" A poem on his Majeſty's happy reſtoration." MS.

" A poem on the death of the celebrated Mr. " Abraham Cowley." Lond. 1667. fol.

" The Hiſtory of Henry the Fifth, a tragedy."

‖ *The Black Prince, Act* V.

" Muſtapha,

" Muſtapha, a tragedy."

" The Black Prince, a tragedy."

" Tryphon, a tragedy."

" Partheniſſa," a romance in three vols. fol. His Biographer ſeems to think that this performance is not read, becauſe it was never compleated; as if three volumes in folio would not content the moſt heroic appetite that ever exiſted!

" A Dream, a poem."

" The art of war." Lond. 1677. fol. Said to have been much ridiculed, but is applauded by the Biographia.

" Poems on the faſts and feſtivals of the " Church." Printed, but never finiſhed. I ſhould act with regard to theſe, as I ſhould about the Romance, not read them; not becauſe they were never finiſhed, but becauſe they were ever begun. We are told his Lordſhip always wrote when He had a fit of the gout, which it ſeems was a very impotent Muſe.

The

The reſt of his works were poſthumous,

" Mr. Antony, a comedy."

" Mr. Guzman, a comedy."

" Herod the Great, a tragedy."

" Altemira, a tragedy." All his dramatic pieces but Mr. Antony have been publiſhed together in two volumes octavo. Lond. 1739.

" His State-letters." Lond. 1742. fol.

WENTWORTH DILLON,

EARL of ROSCOMMON,

ONE of the moſt admired Writers in the reign of Charles the Second, but one of the moſt careleſs too. His Eſſay on tranſlated verſe, has great merit; in the reſt of his poems

there are ſcarce above four lines that are ſtriking, as theſe,

"The Law appears with Maynard at their head,
"In legal murder None ſo deeply read."

And theſe in the apparition of Tom Roſs to his pupil the Duke of Monmouth,

"Like Samuel, at thy necromantic call,
"I riſe to tell thee, God has left thee, Saul!"

His poems are printed together in the firſt volume of the works of the Minor poets.

ROGER PALMER,

EARL of CASTLEMAIN,

AUTHOR of ſeveral pieces, but better known by having been the Huſband of the Ducheſs of Cleveland, and by being ſent Embaſſador from James the Second to the Pope, who

who treated him with as little ceremony as his Wife had done. While her Grace was producing Dukes for the State, the Earl was buſied in controverſial divinity, and in defending the *religion* of the Prince who was ſo gracious to his Lady.

Of this Lord's compoſition I have found;

" An account of the preſent war between the " Venetians and the Turks, with the ſtate of " Candie; in a letter to the King from Venice." Lond. 1666; ſmall twelves, with a print of the Earl before it. In the Dedication he diſcovers that the Turk is the Great Leviathan, and that Renegades loſe their talent for ſea-affairs.

" A ſhort and true account of the material " paſſages in the late war between the Engliſh " and Dutch. Written by the Right Honorable " the Earl of Caſtlemain; and now publiſhed by Thomas Price, Gent." In the Savoy, 1671. The Editor, as wiſe as his Author, obſerves that the Earl had viſited Paleſtine, to which He had a particular relation by his name *Palmer* or *Pilgrim:* And he acquaints the World, that the Earl's Great-Grand-father had three Sons born

for three Sundays ſucceſſively; and that another of his Anceſtors with the ſame Wife kept ſixty open Chriſtmas's in one houſe, without ever breaking up houſe.

"The Earl of Caſtlemain's Manifeſto." 1686. This is a defence of himſelf from being concerned in the Popiſh plot, of which He was accuſed by Turberville.

"An apology in behalf of the Papiſts." This piece has not his name. It was anſwered by Loyd, Biſhop of St. Aſaph, in 1667, and was re-printed with the anſwer in 1746.

"The Engliſh Globe, being a ſtabil and im-
"mobil one, performing what the ordinary
"Globes do, and much more. Invented and
"deſcribed by the Right Honorable the Earl of
"Caſtlemaine." 1679. thin quarto.

"The Compendium, or a ſhort view of the
"trials in relation to the preſent plot, &c."
Lond. 1679. This piece is likewiſe anonymous, is aſcribed to him, but I cannot affirm it to be

of

of his writing. I believe He wrote other things, but I have not met with them.

A ſplendid book of his Embaſſy with cuts was publiſhed in folio.

ROBERT

VISCOUNT *MOLESWORTH*,

AUTHOR of that ſenſible and free-ſpirited Work,

"An account of Denmark."

And of theſe pieces,

"An addreſs to the Houſe of Commons for "the encouragement of agriculture."

"Tranſlation of Hottoman's Franco-Gallia."

And He is reported to have written other tracts in defence of Liberty, of his Country, of Mankind.

JAMES

JAMES HAMILTON,

EARL of ABERCORN,

WROTE

"Calculations and tables relating to "the attractive virtue of Loadſtones." 1729.

WILLIAM

VISCOUNT *GRIMSTON*,

IS only mentioned here to vindicate him from being an Author; having when a Boy written a play called

"Love in a Hollow-tree," to be acted with his ſchool-fellows, the Ducheſs of Marlborough many years

years afterwards procured a copy, and printed it, at a time that She had a diſpute with him about the borough of St. Albans. Lord Grimſton buying up the impreſſion, the Ducheſs ſent the copy to Holland to be re-printed. She made his Lordſhip ample reparation afterwards by printing her own Memoirs, not written in her Childhood.

F I N I S.

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